

THE
QUARTERLY REGISTER.

VOL. V.

MAY, 1833.

No. 4.

EDUCATION AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

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THERE is much in the state of education in this country, which is encouraging to the philanthropist and scholar. Its great object seems to be more and more distinctly apprehended. The harmonious cultivation of all the powers which belong to man, is regarded as of paramount importance. Hence the means which are devised to purify and interest the affections, to discipline and mature the understanding, and to render the body in the highest degree the coadjutor of the mind. The Bible is beginning to take that place in plans of study, which its great value as a store-house of principles in morals, and literature, and religion, demand. Its merits as a text-book, are undergoing a thorough discussion. The results of inquiry and of experience on this subject, cannot be doubtful. From present appearances, we are inclined to think that it will soon be a part of the course of study at all our higher seminaries.

The fact, furnished by experience, that a literary institution cannot flourish entirely disconnected from religious influence, is highly gratifying. It is felt that no motives, except those derived from religion, can, for any length of time, control a large body of ardent young men. Without some portion of a practical and efficient piety in a college, the tendency to universal skepticism is inevitable, and infidelity is a poor foundation on which to lay the literary prosperity of any institution.

Periods of the enjoyment of a special divine influence so multiplied within a few years past, have, beyond a doubt, greatly promoted the progress of science and literature. An immediate temporary depression may have been sometimes occasioned, but the ultimate results have been most salutary. No candid man can look at the effects of a revival of religion in a college, without acknowledging their great importance. They promote sobriety of manners, purity and power of motive, cheerful obedience to law, fraternal affection, comprehensiveness of view, disinterestedness of purpose, and a conscientious employment of time, such as can be secured in no other circumstances.

We have reason to believe that greater attention is paid to *individual* minds at our public institutions. The indiscriminate instruction of a *class*,

has long been a fatal error. The instructors have not studied the peculiar conformation—the excellencies and defects of particular minds. The sound advice of Mr. Jardine, the excellent Glasgow professor, has produced, we think, considerable effect in this country.

The study of classical literature is now placed on its right basis. It is regarded as an indispensable part of a truly liberal education. It would be much more difficult to assail it successfully, at the present time, than it would have been five years since. The defence of the study of the ancient languages has been conducted in various parts of the country with great ability. We have observed a protracted and unanswerable vindication of its utility, in a newspaper published beyond the Alleghany mountains. At the same time, other departments of study are not excluded from a due share of attention. The apparatus and other means of instruction in all the branches of physics, are becoming more and more ample and effective. The objection to the study of the classics, from the little time which could be devoted to it, and from the superficial knowledge which has been consequently gained, has been in some measure removed, by the practice of studying an entire author, rather than detached portions of a great number. The feeling averse to the study, arising from its alleged immoral tendency, has been in some degree, and may be, doubtless, entirely removed, by the substitution of *select* authors.

Manual labor schools, and other means for the physical education of scholars, continue to attract a considerable share of the public favor. It is unquestionably true, that some of their friends have been too sanguine in their expectations of benefits from them. The difficulties attending their organization, and perfect and *continued* operation, have been much greater than were anticipated. It has been found somewhat embarrassing to maintain, at the same time, and in the same institution, a strong interest in intellectual and physical education. Still, there is a much greater degree of attention paid to this subject by private individuals, and in a disconnected manner, than there was ten years since; and all this is a consequence of the efforts of the friends of manual labor schools.

On the whole, we derive great encouragement from what has been accomplished within the last few years in this country. At the same time, a great work remains to be done. The proper degree and the right manner of employing legislative patronage, is a subject of importance. The adequate preparation of a great number of school teachers, is a branch of the subject requiring most anxious and elaborate discussion. The whole subject of the internal economy of education, or the *proper motives* for study and effort, are but just beginning to excite attention. A thorough perception of the wants of the community in reference to school-books, does not yet exist. New books are multiplied almost without number, but many of them differing little from each other and constructed hastily, without any fixed principles and intention. Lyceums, or popular education, in its widest sense, needs a careful examination. In short, there are many things in respect both to the principles and details of instruction and education, in this country, which have yet been hardly at all considered.

MAINE.

Elementary education.

The laws of Massachusetts provided at an early period for the establishment of elementary English schools, in every town containing sixty families, and for that of grammar schools of a higher order, in every town containing two hundred families. When Maine became a separate State, in 1820, one of the first subjects, which occupied the attention of its legislature, was an alteration of

the system of common schools. The principal variation consisted in omitting any limitation of the number of families which a town should contain before it should be required to support a school, and instead of this, requiring that every town of whatever size, should raise annually for the support of schools, a sum equal at least, to forty cents for each person in the town, and distribute this sum among the several schools or districts, in proportion to the respective numbers of scholars in each. The expenditure of the sum is left principally to the discretion of the town, and its committee or agents appointed for that purpose. The schools are required to be established in convenient districts, and the inhabitants of the several districts are invested with corporate powers to build and repair school-houses, and for some other purposes of minor consequence. The parents are required to furnish their children with such books as may be prescribed by the superintending school committee of the town; and all are entitled equally to the benefits of the school.

In 1825, the legislature required a report from each town in the State, of the situation of their schools, so far as respected the number of school-districts, and of children usually attending school, the time during which they were open for instructing each year, and the funds by which they were supported. The following were the results :

Number of school-districts,	2,499
Number of children between 4 and 21,	137,931
Number who usually attend school,	101,325
Amount required by law to be raised and expended annually,	\$119,334 00
Amount annually raised from taxes,	132,263 92
Amount from permanent funds,	5,614 65
Total annual expenditure,	137,878 57
Aggregate number of months annually, schools are opened,	11,441
Estimated population in 1825,	337,244
Probable increase of scholars annually,	6,035
Number of scholars in 1833, estimated,	140,000
Months in which each school is open, male teachers,	2,0
“ “ “ “ “ female “	2,5
Scholars on an average attending in each district,	40
Average wages of teachers and other expenses per month,	\$12 04
Average annual expense for each scholar,	1 35
Average expense for each scholar per month,	30
Proportion of scholars to each 100 of whole population,	30
Ratio per cent. to the whole taxable property, valuation of 1820,	6

We have seen no recent reports of the condition of the common schools in Maine. We presume the proportions have not materially varied.

Academies and High schools.

The two oldest incorporated academies in the State are the Berwick and Hallowell academies, both established by the legislature in 1791. In 1829, the *Berwick* academy owned in real estate, an academy building of wood, nearly forty years old, and ten acres of land, estimated at \$700; in personal estate, \$6,837, loaned to banks and individuals. In addition, the Hon. John Lord gave in 1815, \$500 for a fund, the profits to be expended in the purchase of Bibles for the scholars. The *Hallowell* academy has in real estate, between \$4,000 and \$5,000; in personal estate, \$3,072. Of the funds, \$1,000 were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin; the academy building, which was burned in 1805, was erected and finished by citizens of the county of Lincoln. The *Fryeburg* academy, incorporated in 1792, has a building estimated at \$3,000, and a fund whose income is \$566 25. All the funds were derived from the grants of the legislature. The *Washington* academy at East Machias, incorporated in 1792, has funds, being personal estate secured by mortgages on real estate, \$17,090 93, chemical apparatus, \$200, academy building and site, \$4,500, total, \$21,790 93. Nearly the whole is the proceeds of a township of land granted by Massachusetts. *Portland* academy, incorporated in 1794, has 11,520 acres of land. The

Lincoln academy at Newcastle, has 11,520 acres of land, incorporated in 1801. The funds of the *Bluehill* academy, incorporated in 1803, amount to \$6,552 in real estate, and \$800 in personal estate. Nearly all was derived from the sale of a half township of land. *Gorham* academy, incorporated in 1803, has 11,520 acres of land. The *Hampden* academy, incorporated in 1803, has 11,520 acres of land. The *Hebron* academy has an amount of real and personal estate of \$8,006 64. About half was given by individuals and half by the legislature; incorporated in 1804. The funds of the *Bath* academy, incorporated in 1805, are \$8,050, the whole of which was derived from sales of a half township of land. The *Farmington* academy, incorporated in 1807, has in real estate \$1,000, and in personal \$1,294. The *Bloomfield* academy has in real estate \$500, and in personal \$3,000, nearly all derived from the sale of a half township of land. The institution has been in constant operation for sixteen or seventeen years. The *Bath* female academy, incorporated in 1808, has 11,520 acres of land. The *Belfast* academy was incorporated in 1808. It has funds to the amount of \$5,723 76. The whole amount of the property of the *Bridgeton* academy is \$10,441 97. Of this sum, \$3,000 were raised by voluntary contributions. The academy at *Limerick* was incorporated in 1808. It has a productive fund of \$1,760. There is a library of about 110 volumes of miscellaneous books for the use of the scholars. An apparatus, worth \$300, has recently been engaged. The average number of scholars in the spring, summer, and autumn terms is 45, in winter, 20. Mr. John V. Bean is the principal. A female department formerly existed in the academy, and it is proposed to re-organize it this spring. The *Monmouth* academy was incorporated in 1808. Its property amounts to \$6,649 92; about \$5,000 of which were from the grant of the legislature. The *Warren* academy, incorporated in 1808, has 11,520 acres of land. The *Wiscasset* academy has funds to the amount of \$4,428. The *Thornton* academy at Saco, has in real estate \$1,000, in personal \$6,180; from individual bounty \$3,680 were derived; incorporated in 1811. The *North Yarmouth* academy, incorporated in 1811, has funds to the amount of about \$19,000. The *Bangor* female academy was incorporated in 1818. The *Cony* female academy at Augusta, incorporated in 1818, founded in 1815, has in funds \$9,985, of which \$3,225 were a donation of Judge Cony. The library contains 1,200 volumes, the donation of gentlemen in Massachusetts and Maine. The *China* academy, incorporated the same year, has funds to the amount of about \$4,900. The *Dearborn* academy at Buxton, has funds to the amount of \$1,776. The whole was derived from individual donations. The *Brunswick* academy was incorporated in 1823. It has not been in operation, we believe, for a number of years. Its only property is the building, which cost between \$600 and \$700. The *Foxcroft* academy, incorporated in 1823, has funds to the amount of \$4,950 89. Of the academy at *Anson*, incorporated in 1823, we know nothing. During the last winter, an institution called the "Parsonsfield seminary," was incorporated by the legislature of Maine. It is under the patronage of the Free-Will Baptists. Its operations commenced in the autumn of 1832. About 50 scholars. One object is to aid their young men in preparation for the ministry and missions. It is now in a flourishing condition. Mr. Hosea Quimby is principal. Tuition \$3 a quarter. Board from \$1 to \$1,25 a week.

Gardiner lyceum. This institution was established at Gardiner, on the Kennebec river, in 1822, by the liberality of Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Esq. It was designed to prepare youths by a scientific education to become skilful farmers and mechanics. The legislature has bestowed upon it \$5,000. Lectures were given very extensively on the sciences as connected with the arts and with common life. Its operations are for the present suspended. With the reasons of this measure, we are not acquainted.

Maine Wesleyan seminary. This institution was founded at Readfield, in Kennebec county, in January, 1825. In February, 1827, the legislature gave it a half township of land, consisting of 11,520 acres. An original and principal object of the seminary was to educate candidates for the ministry of the Methodist denomination. From the report of the trustees, presented January 9, 1833,

we learn the following facts: The number of students during the spring term, was 116; fall term 143. Of these, 55 were employed in the laboring department, 15 in agricultural, and 40 in mechanical labor. Of the students employed in these two departments, 30 paid by their labor the whole expense of their board, and a few did more than this. The remainder defrayed a considerable portion of their expenses in the same way. "The studies of those who labor have not been impeded by devoting five hours in a day regularly to this employment. Though the proficiency of those who *do not* labor may be greater for a few weeks, yet in a course of study, the laboring student has an obvious advantage in his uniform health and increased vigor of mind." "Experience has proved abundantly that the *morals* of the students are also promoted by a regular system of labor." Since the first establishment of the seminary, nearly 300 students have been employed in the laboring departments, and have paid a considerable amount towards the expenses of their education. A large proportion of them had no other means of obtaining the advantages of education. On account of numerous applications, during the past year, a new blacksmith's shop has been erected, and a larger shop for the carpenters and cabinet makers. The amount of property exclusive of debts, belonging to the institution is \$12,114 90. "At present our debts are pressing heavily upon us; and the care and perplexity in which this state of things involves the officers of the institution, serves much to circumscribe our usefulness. Funds are greatly needed to furnish a chemical and philosophical apparatus and library for the use of the students, and also to finish the shops which have been commenced." Merritt Caldwell is principal of this institution, with several assistants. Dudley Moody, Esq. general agent.

The whole amount of capital, permanently invested for the establishment and support of all the academies in Maine, including their buildings, libraries, and apparatus was, in 1825, not far from 220,000 dollars. It does not now probably exceed 250,000 dollars. The number of youths annually under instruction was, in the period just mentioned, about 1,000. It may now be 1,200. The year is generally divided into four terms of 11 weeks each, with four vacations of two weeks each. Total expense for the education of each scholar is 50 or 60 dollars. Board may be placed on an average at one dollar twenty-five cents per week. We find in a recent Maine newspaper of a very respectable character, the following statement: "We do not recollect hardly three academies in the State, which have not become either nearly inefficient, for want of funds, or are struggling under a weight of responsibilities and debts that would sink any class of the community, unless they had minds like a Gifford, a Heyne, or a Franklin, and the heart of a Howard." If this statement conveys any thing like the truth, as we have no reason to doubt that it does, it becomes the people of Maine, to ascertain the causes and apply the remedies without delay.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Waterville college. This institution is located on the western bank of Kennebec river, in the town of Waterville, eighteen miles above Augusta, the capital of the State. The principal buildings are two brick edifices, situated a short distance north of the village, with an ample space between them for a chapel, which is soon to be erected. The following gentlemen compose the faculty of the college:

Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. president.
Joseph A. Gallup, M. D. professor of institutes of med. &c.
Thomas J. Conant, Greek and German languages.
George W. Keely, mathematics and natural philosophy.
Willard Parker, M. D. anatomy and surgery.
Rev. Calvin Newton, rhetoric and Hebrew.
David Palmer, M. D. medical jurisprudence, pharmacy, &c.
John O'B. Chaplin, Latin and English languages.

The requisites for admission and the course of studies are similar to those generally required by the New England colleges. Among the classics studied

in college, are Plato's *Phædo*, *Memorabilia* of Socrates, Cicero's *Tusculan Questions*, Juvenal's *Satires*, &c. The German language is a part of the course. All the expenses necessarily incurred by the student in college, except the expense of books and furniture, which may be hired for eight or ten dollars a year, is 75 dollars, of which board is 39 dollars, and college bills 26 dollars 50 cents. The Latin and Greek classics are loaned to such students as wish to hire, for a few cents a term. The workshop connected with the college, consists of two buildings, one 80 feet by 20, of one story; the other of two stories, 80 feet by 24. Students are allowed to labor in the shop three hours a day.

"In the mechanics' shop connected with Waterville college, an experiment has been made, the results of which, though obtained under great disadvantages, are certainly of the most cheering kind. By devoting three hours of each secular day to business of this kind, the students have earned from one to two dollars a week, which ought to be considered as furnishing good ground to believe that when the system is properly matured, the industrious student will be able to earn at least sixty dollars a year." Of the school of medicine connected with Waterville college, we shall give some account under the head of Vermont.

Bowdoin college. This institution was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1794. The first class was graduated in September, 1806. Hon. James Bowdoin of Boston, gave it 6,000 acres of land in the town of Lisbon. He also purchased for it a collection of well arranged minerals, and fine models of chrysalography. In his last will, he bequeathed to it a collection of 75 paintings, as well as other articles. The college buildings are delightfully situated, on a plain near the Androscoggin river, in Cumberland county, about twenty-five miles north of Portland, and about the same distance south of Augusta. Rev. Dr. Joseph McKeen was the first president of the college. He was inducted into the office in September, 1802, and died July 15, 1807. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton, who remained in the office from December, 1807, till his death, November 12, 1819. He was succeeded in 1820, by the Rev. William Allen, D. D. On the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the trustees surrendered its former charter, and received a new one from the State of Maine, with a liberal annuity in aid of its funds. By a law of the legislature of Maine, passed in 1831, Dr. Allen was removed from the presidency. The legality of this act of the legislature will soon be tried in the circuit court of the United States. Other facts concerning the college will be mentioned in the tables in the sequel.

Medical school. This institution was established by an act of the legislature, June 7, 1820, and is under the direction of the Boards of trustees and overseers of Bowdoin college. The lectures commence annually about the middle of February and continue three months. The fees for the various courses are about fifty dollars, and a graduating fee of ten dollars. The library contains about 2,600 volumes, selected with much care. Number of students 100.

Bangor theological seminary. This institution was incorporated in 1814, by the name of the Maine charity school, and was opened in Hampden, in 1816, with the special view to the instruction of young men, of the Congregational denomination, intending to enter the ministry. It was afterwards removed to Bangor, a town at the head of tide navigation, on the Penobscot river, in Penobscot county, 60 miles from the sea, 66 east of Augusta, 661 from Washington city, and in the heart of the State. Its first professors were Rev. John Smith, D. D. and Rev. Bancroft Fowler. It has passed through great adversities, and undergone several important changes of character, until it is substantially conformed to the other schools of theology in our country. Rev. Enoch Pond, lately editor of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, Boston, is professor of theology, and Rev. Alvan Bond, formerly minister of Sturbridge, Mass. is professor of biblical literature. No professor of sacred eloquence is yet appointed. Since the establishment of the institution, *sixty-two* young men have been educated for the ministry, and about twenty others have received assistance in preparing for the same work, making more than eighty in all. Most of

them have been aided by the funds of the institution. The whole amount thus appropriated, exceeds 12,000 dollars. These young men have been residents of eight or ten States. Twenty-eight churches in Maine, have been from this source furnished with pastors, and nearly one fourth of the present settled ministers of the Congregational denomination in Maine, acquired their education at Bangor. To relieve the seminary from all embarrassments, it is proposed to raise the sum of 30,000 dollars. A part of the sum has been subscribed. Bangor is more than 200 miles from any other theological seminary. Connected with it is a classical department under the direction of a principal. "The order of studies is arranged with a special reference to the theological course, so as to be *substantially equivalent* to a more liberal education." This department is open for any students who wish to become fitted for college, and any young man of good moral character may be received. Bangor is in the centre of a commonwealth, which will probably, in the lapse of a few years, sustain a population of 2,000,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elementary education.

Common schools are established throughout the State, and for their support a sum, amounting each year, since 1818, to 90,000 dollars, is annually raised by a separate tax. The State has a literary fund amounting to 64,000 dollars, formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of 9,000 dollars, derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid in the support of schools. We have no information of any recent changes in regard to common schools in this State. We presume that their condition is substantially the same as in the other New England states.

Academies and other public schools.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Incorporated.</i>	<i>Instructors.</i>
Adams female, Derry,	1823	C. C. P. Gale, and assistants.
Alstead,	1819	Not in operation.
Atkinson,	1791	John Kelly.
Boscawen,	1828	Miss Sarah Crocker.
Brackett, Greenland,	1824	Edward Buxton.
Chesterfield,	1790	Charles L. Strong.
Effingham,	1819	Eaton Mason, A. B.
Francestown,	1819	Benjamin F. Wallace.
Franklin, Dover,	1803	Thomas Hardy.
Gilford,	1820	
Gilmanton,	1794	Wm. C. Clark.
Hampton,	1810	Roswell Harris & J. Dow.
Haverhill,	1794	Ephraim Kingsbury.
Hillsborough,	1821	
Holmes, Plymouth,	1808	
Hopkinton,	1827	E. S. Colby, Miss C. Knight.
Kimball Un. Plainfield,	1813	Rev. Israel Newell.
Lancaster,	1808	Walter P. Flanders.
New Hampton,	1821	Wm. Heath, D. Burbank, &c.
New Ipswich,	1789	Robert A. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin.
Newport,	1819	
Pembroke,	1818	E. D. Eldridge, Miss Hill.
Phillips, Exeter,	1781	B. Abbot, Rev. I. Hurd, G. L. Soule, J. H. Abbot.
Pinkerton, Derry,	1814	Abel F. Hildreth.
Portsmouth,	1808	S. L. Emery, Miss E. Spalding.
Salisbury,	1808	
Rochester,	1827	
Wakefield,	1827	
Walpole,	1831	C. H. Allen.
Wolfeboro' and Tuftonboro'	1820	Rev. Enos Merrill.
Woodman, Sanbornton,	1820	Lewis F. Laine.

Phillips' Exeter academy was founded at Exeter, by the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. It is one of the best endowed institutions of the kind in the United States. It has a library of 600 volumes and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The building is an edifice 76 by 36 feet, two stories high, with two wings, 34 by 28 feet, one story high. The number of students is 75. The *Adams female academy* in Derry, has a fund of \$4,000. It has a good chemical and philosophical apparatus. All the branches of an English education are taught, with the Latin and French languages. The *Gilmanton academy* has funds—6,000 dollars at interest, and 7,000 acres of land in Coos county. The *Kimball Union academy* has 40,000 dollars in funds, the donation of Hon. Daniel Kimball. The income is devoted principally to aid pious and indigent young men in preparing for the Christian ministry. The trustees are 13 in number,—annual meeting in May. First vacation three weeks from the second Wednesday in May; second, three weeks from commencement at Dartmouth college; third, three weeks from the last Wednesday in December. Application for aid may be made to the secretary, Newton Whittlesey, Esq. Cornish. The *Pinkerton academy* was founded by Major John Pinkerton. Funds 15,000 dollars, besides real estate. The unincorporated public schools with the instructors, are as follows:

Amherst, A. Whittemore, Jr.

Antrim.

Barnstead, Nathaniel Grover.

Concord, Joseph B. Eastman.

Concord Female, Miss Mary B. Ware.

Concord Female Seminary, Miss L. C. Farnum.

Derry village, Misses Washburn and Fairchild. Claremont, Young ladies', Misses Thatcher and Stevens.

Exeter, Miss Julia A. Perry.

Hancock, Ephraim Taylor.

Keene Fem. Sem. Misses Fisk, Withington, Kent & Holmes.

Pittsfield, John Sanborn.

Wentworth, Joseph Fellows.

Nashua, Frederick A. Eldridge.

Academical and theological institution at New Hampton. This seminary is situated near the centre of New Hampshire, at a small distance from the Pemigewasset river, the principal branch of the Merrimac. From an elevation less than a mile south of the institution, may be seen an area of more than 100 miles in diameter, including a point of the State of Maine on the east, and of Vermont on the west. The institution, in its present form, went into operation in 1825. Forty-nine scholarships were procured in a short time, on the principle, that the subscribers should pay the tuition of a scholar for five years. In 1826, Mr. Farnsworth was elected principal and professor of theology. The act of incorporation provides that the Baptist state convention shall, annually, elect seven of the thirteen trustees, the principal being one, ex-officio, and five of the ten overseers. In 1827, an additional building was erected. In 1829, a seminary for young ladies was established as a distinct branch of the institution, and a suitable building was erected at the distance of a mile and a half. A large edifice was soon after erected at an expense of not far from 7,000 dollars. The building is of brick, 100 feet in length by 36 in breadth, and three stories high, divided into 36 rooms, having also a basement devoted to the commons. The plan of the institution is this: Five distinct departments; *theological*, embracing such students as are preparing for the ministry, under the care of the principal; *classical*, students in the Latin and Greek languages; *senior English*, higher branches of English studies; *junior English*, lads from eight to fifteen years of age; and the *female* department, instructed usually by three ladies. The theological department is now entirely suspended. The whole expenses of a student, annually, exclusive of books, do not exceed 70 dollars. The annual period of instruction is divided into three terms, commencing on the first Monday in September, last Monday in November, and first Monday in May, with vacations of two and a half weeks, one week, and two weeks. Mr. Farnsworth has lately resigned his appointment. The instructors are now,—

———, principal and professor of languages.

Wm. Heath, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

M. Curtis, D. Burbank, tutors.

G. T. Barker, teacher of penmanship.

Martha Hazeltine, principal of female seminary.

Misses Rand, Sleeper, and Woodman, assistants.

The following was the number of students in November, 1832:

Classical students,	96	Senior English,	76
Junior English,	34	Female,	108
Total,	314		

A public examination of all the departments takes place on the close of the summer term.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Dartmouth college. In December, 1743, Samson Occom, a Mohegan Indian, solicited admission into an English school, taught by the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D. of Lebanon, Connecticut. In consequence of the education of Occom, Dr. Wheelock was induced to form the plan of an Indian missionary school. Two Indian boys of the Delaware tribe, entered the school in December, 1754. In 1762, Dr. Wheelock had more than twenty Indian youths under his care. For their maintenance, funds were obtained by subscription of benevolent individuals, from the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and from the commissioners in Boston of the Scotch society for promoting Christian knowledge. Joshua Moor, a farmer at Mansfield, Connecticut, having made a donation of a house and two acres of land in Lebanon, contiguous to Dr. W.'s house, the institution received the name of Moor's Indian charity school. In 1764, the Scotch society appointed a board of correspondents in Connecticut. This board in 1765, sent out white missionaries and Indian schoolmasters to the Indians in New York. For the enlargement of this school, Mr. Whittaker, minister of Norwich, and Samson Occom, were sent to Great Britain in 1766. The money, which they collected for Moor's school, was placed in the hands of a board of trustees in England, of which the earl of Dartmouth was the head, and in conjunction with the Scotch society. As the school increased, Dr. W. determined to remove it to a more favorable location, nearer to the Indians, and to establish in connection with it a college for instruction in all the branches of science. Larger tracts of land being offered in New Hampshire than elsewhere, he concluded to transplant his school to Hanover, and there to found a college. A charter was given by Governor Wentworth in 1769. In 1770, Dr. W. removed to Hanover. The school has ever been distinct from the college, with a separate incorporation, obtained at a subsequent period from New Hampshire. Of Moor's school, the earl of Dartmouth was a benefactor, but not of Dartmouth college, to the establishment of which, he and the other trustees of the fund were opposed, as being a departure from the original design. Dr. W., his family, and pupils, in all about seventy individuals, at first resided in log-houses, but the frame of a small two story college was soon set up. The first commencement in the college was held in 1771, when four students graduated. At this period the number of his scholars destined for missionaries was 24, of whom 18 were whites, and only 6 Indians. Experience had proved that his plan of an Indian college could not succeed.* He had found that of 40 Indian youths, who had been under his care, 20 had returned to the vices of savage life. The revolutionary war obstructed, in a great degree, the projects, which he had commenced.

After being at the head of the college about nine years, he died April 24, 1779, aged 68. Having the privilege of naming his successor, he nominated his son, John Wheelock, LL. D. He remained in the office from 1779 to 1815, when he was removed by the trustees. The reasons of this measure it is not necessary to explain at length in this place. At the session of the legislature of the State in June, 1815, Dr. Wheelock, then president of the college, presented a memorial to that body, charging a majority of the trustees with gross misbehavior in office. The legislature sent thereupon a committee to investigate facts and make a report. This report was committed to a joint committee

*The experiment has been repeatedly tried of educating Indians at our public seminaries, but we believe in every instance, unsuccessful. The project of a foreign mission school at Cornwall, Connecticut, was beset with difficulties.

of both houses, who "expressly declined considering the report of facts of the investigating committee as the proper ground on which the legislature ought to proceed in relation to the college." The trustees soon after removed Dr. Wheelock from the presidency, and appointed Rev. Francis Brown, D. D. of North Yarmouth, Maine, who accepted the appointment. By successive acts of the legislature, the twelve trustees under the old charter, and nine other individuals, were appointed trustees of a new corporation, under the name of the Dartmouth university. A board of overseers was also chosen. Nine of the trustees were to be sufficient for a quorum. A part of the new board met and elected Dr. Wheelock as president, who died soon after. Another individual was substituted in his place. The new trustees took possession of the property of the college. Nearly the whole body of students however remained under the instruction of the faculty appointed by the former board. The case was soon brought before the supreme court of the State, and the acts of the legislature were declared to be constitutional. The subject was then carried by appeal to the supreme court of the United States. The judgment of the State court was reversed, and the acts of the legislature declared to be unconstitutional. This question was thus put at rest greatly to the satisfaction of all the enlightened friends of our public institutions throughout the United States. President Brown died greatly lamented, July 27, 1820, aged 36. His judgment, intelligence, and firmness, remarkably qualified him for his trying situation. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., who remained in office but one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D. Dr. Tyler resigned in 1828, and was succeeded in 1829, by the Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D. the present incumbent. The faculty of the college are,—

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D. president.

Ebenezer Adams, A. M. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, professor of moral philosophy and political econ.

Reuben D. Mussey, M. D. professor of anatomy and surgery.

Daniel Oliver, M. D. professor of mat. med. and intel. philosophy.

Rev. Charles B. Haddock, professor of rhetoric and oratory.

Rev. Calvin E. Stow, professor of languages.

———, Phillips professor of theology.

Ira Young and Evarts Worcester, tutors.

"There is a public examination of the several classes annually, in all the branches to which they have attended during the year; continued not less than ten days, in the presence and under the direction of a committee of gentlemen of education, invited by the faculty to attend for that purpose. It is the intention of the faculty to make this scrutiny of the intellectual character and attainments of the young men under their tuition, strict and thorough; and to determine their standing by the progress actually made, and the knowledge acquired." "Instruction is given to the three higher classes chiefly, and to the freshmen in part, by the president and professors, whose permanent connection with the college may be expected to secure to the students the benefits of experience and of extended investigations." Individuals who wish to attend the lectures and recitations of particular departments only, without reference to a degree, may have that privilege. The usual course of studies and lectures is adopted. The whole expenses of a student, annually, with the exception of books, clothes, and personal expenses, is estimated at \$94 24; of this sum, \$27 is for tuition, and \$47 50 for board.

Medical department of Dartmouth college. The annual course of lectures begins one week after the college commencement, and continues 14 weeks. Four lectures daily; a part of the time, five. Fees for the course, \$50. Matriculating fee, \$2. Library fee for those who take books, fifty cents. Surgical operations performed gratuitously before the medical class, during lectures. A course of private instruction is given by Drs. Mussey and Hall, commencing the first of March, and continuing till the college commencement in August. Fees for the private course, \$25. Resident pupils are entitled to the privileges of

resident graduates, are allowed the use of the college library, and may attend the public lectures in the academical departments without expense. The graduating expenses are 18 dollars. The professors in this department, are Drs. Mussey, Oliver, and professor Hale. The delegates from the New Hampshire medical society are Drs. Thomas Chadbourne and Moses Long.

The New Hampshire medical society was incorporated in February, 1791. The annual meeting is at Concord, on Tuesday, preceding the general election. President, Daniel Oliver, M. D. of Hanover, 12 counsellors, 12 censors, Enos Hoyt, M. D. Northfield, secretary; Nathan Sanborn, M. D. Henniker, treasurer; orators for 1833, Drs. Twitchell and Sanborn; fellows, 75, districts, 6.

The New Hampshire historical society was incorporated June 13, 1823. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in June. Hon. Matthew Harvey, Hopkinton, president; John Farmer, Esq. Concord, secretary. Committee for publishing fourth volume, Hon. Wm. Prescott, Rev. N. Bouton, John Farmer; orator for 1833, John Kelly, Esq. Number of members, 50.

VERMONT.

Elementary education.

The money raised by the general law for the support of schools, at three per cent. on the grand list, (the valuation of taxes,) would be between 50,000 dollars and 60,000 dollars; and about as much more is supposed to be raised by school district taxes. The State has a literary fund, derived principally from a tax of six per cent. on the annual profits of the banks; the amount on loan in September, 1829, was \$23,763 32. The number of district schools in 1831, was about 2,400. The whole number of persons in Vermont, in 1830, between five and twenty years of age inclusive, was 104,850. This would give about 43 scholars to each school district. Probably the average number who attend school in each district, is less than 30. The legislature applied to the school fund in 1832, \$9,586. The commissioners of this fund, are Benjamin F. Deming of Danville, Jacob Collamer of Royalton, William Page of Rutland, and Zadock Thompson of Burlington.

Academies and high schools.

The whole number of academies and high schools is about 35. A part are incorporated; a number are not now in operation. We are not able to furnish a complete list.

Brandon select school. Number of scholars, February, 1833, 116, of whom 30 are ladies. Terms for all studies except the languages, \$3; for the Latin, Greek, or French languages, \$4. Mr. Chauncey B. Taylor, is principal. *Baptist institution in Brandon.* The trustees of the "Vermont literary and scientific institution," at a late meeting, selected the ground on which the building for the male department of the institution is to be placed, and purchased a substantial dwelling-house and about 30 acres of land, immediately connected with the site given by the inhabitants of Brandon. An individual has given the trustees a lease of a workshop and water privileges for twenty years, rent free. It is proposed to raise a subscription of \$10,000, and to have a male and female institution in separate buildings, at some distance from each other. The inhabitants of Brandon have agreed to erect and finish one of the edifices, 100 by 40 feet, three stories high. A very flourishing female seminary has been for some time in operation in *Middlebury*, under the superintendence of Miss Cooke, formerly of Vergennes. In the same place is a classical institution for lads, in some sense preparatory to Middlebury college, though entirely distinct from it. At *Burlington* there are several schools of an established character; at *Chelsea*, a high school; at *Royalton*, a female school under the care of Miss Washburn; at *Norwich*, opposite Dartmouth college, the Methodists are intending to establish a literary institution; at *Chester* there is

one of the oldest academies in the State, with a commodious brick building, well situated; at *Randolph* is the "Orange county grammar school," under the care of Timothy G. Brainerd as permanent principal instructor;—tuition, \$2 50 a quarter, and board from \$1 to \$1 50 a week; at *Springfield*, is the *Springfield village school*, under the care of Homer H. Stewart, a graduate of Middlebury college. The *Craftsbury* academy has a large and commodious building, and a valuable apparatus; Mr. Hosmer, principal, and Miss Sabin the charge of the female department; tuition, \$3 a quarter; board from \$1 to \$1 25 a week; instruction is given in music. The *Bennington* academy has been for some time an important seminary in the south-western part of the State. At *Manchester*, in Bennington county, about twenty miles north of Bennington, is the "Burr seminary," founded by the late Joseph Burr, Esq. Mr. Burr bequeathed \$10,000 for this object, on condition that \$10,000 additional, should be raised within a definite period. The sum has been raised. From a prospectus of the institution, just published, we quote the following sentences:

"The seminary is to be opened with public exercises on the 15th day of May 1833; and instruction is to commence on the day following, under the charge of the Rev. Lyman Coleman, principal, and John Aiken, Esq. associate principal.

"The course of instruction will include the mathematics and the several branches of a thorough English education; together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and generally all the branches necessary for admission into any of our colleges. Such as are denied the higher privileges of a collegiate education, may be conducted through a more extended course, preparatory to their entering directly upon professional studies. The Bible also, will be the distinct object of study, and on the Sabbath and other suitable occasions, familiar instructions will be given on morals and religion.

"The expenses of the institution will be, for tuition in the ordinary English branches, \$3 a quarter, or \$12 a year; and in the higher mathematics, philosophy and the ancient classics, \$4 a quarter, or \$16 a year;—for room rent, \$1 50 a quarter, or \$6 dollars a year; and for board and washing, the cost, not exceeding \$1 25 a week, exclusive of fuel and light. Payment is to be made quarterly; for which satisfactory security will be expected on admission to the seminary.

"The means furnished by the institution, towards defraying these expenses, consist, in the first place, of the income of the charity fund; that is, the interest of \$10,000, bequeathed by Mr. Burr, which will enable the board to furnish instruction gratuitously, to thirty-eight pupils; and to this the number of their beneficiaries, at present, is necessarily limited. In the distribution of this charity, reference is to be had to the indigence of the applicants, and their promise of usefulness in the ministry, *without regard to any religious denomination*. And on making application, they will be expected to furnish the same testimonials of their indigence and Christian character, as are required by the American Education Society. Application may be made to either of the following gentlemen, members of the executive committee, to wit: Rev. Mr. Jackson of Dorset, Rev. Mr. Coleman, Rev. Mr. Anderson, and John Aiken, Esq. of Manchester.

"A more important and efficient aid, it is believed, will be derived from *the labor of the students*. For the purpose of agricultural labor, a lot of about thirty acres of land is attached to the institution, a considerable part of which will be appropriated to tillage and gardening. Provision has also been made for the erection of a workshop, to be furnished with valuable machinery, propelled by a water power, and affording important facilities for the successful prosecution of various branches of mechanical labor. The steward of the seminary is himself an experienced and skilful mechanic, and it will be his duty to superintend the operations of the shops, to make the necessary contracts, to instruct the inexperienced, and to make arrangements for the profitable employment of all during the hours of labor."

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Middlebury college. This college was incorporated in 1800. It is pleasantly

situated in Middlebury, a town of 3,468 inhabitants, in Addison county, 32 miles south of Burlington, 32 north of Rutland, and 51 south-west of Montpelier. The college buildings are two in number, one of wood, three stories high, containing a chapel and 20 rooms for students; the other, a spacious edifice of stone, 108 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 48 rooms for students. The buildings are on an elevation of 342 feet above lake Champlain. The funds of the college are not large, having been derived entirely from individual donations. The board of trustees, styled the "president and fellows of Middlebury college," is not limited as to numbers. This college holds an important rank among the seminaries of the land. It has been distinguished, perhaps, above all others for the enjoyment of special divine influences. The first president was Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D. from 1800 to 1809. Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. from 1810 to 1817. Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. the present incumbent, was inducted into office in 1818. The board of trustees now consists of 25 members, 12 laymen and 13 clergymen; 21 residents in the State, and 4 elsewhere. The faculty are,

Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. president.

Rev. John Hough, professor of languages.

Rev. Wm. C. Fowler, Burr professor of chemistry and natural history.

Edward Turner, Painter professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Wm. H. Parker, tutor and librarian.

A convenient mechanical shop has been erected, and furnished with appropriate tools; and a mechanical association formed among the students, for the purpose of obtaining regular and profitable exercise. The usual expenses of a liberal education are considerably diminished by the ample library of the Beneficent society, from which indigent students are gratuitously furnished with text-books; and other students at a small expense. The tuition is \$20, and the average board (in private families) \$1 25 a week, amounting to \$50 per annum. The whole expense is about \$86. Those students who desire it, have assistance in pursuing studies not required by the laws of college, such as the Hebrew and French languages. The course of study does not vary materially from that pursued at other colleges.

University of Vermont at Burlington. This institution was incorporated and established at Burlington, in 1791, but did not go into operation till 1800. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, a mile distant from lake Champlain, on ground elevated 245 feet above the surface of the water, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect, embracing a view of the lake with the high mountains beyond on the west, and the Green mountains on the east. A large college edifice of brick, which was completed in 1801, was consumed by fire in 1824; since which time three brick edifices have been erected, two of them containing rooms for students, the other a chapel and other public rooms. The university possesses considerable endowments, consisting principally of lands. Burlington is the most important commercial town in Vermont. It is 38 miles west of Montpelier, and 100 south of Montreal. Its population in 1830, was 5,525. The following are the faculty of the university:

Rev. James Marsh, D. D. president.

George W. Benedict, professor of natural history, chemistry, &c.

Rev. Joseph Torrey, professor of languages.

George Huntington, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

The course of instruction at this seminary is remarkably intelligent and thorough. Though the distinction of classes is preserved, yet the main part of the instruction is carried on by subjects—that is, all in the institution study the Latin language, for instance, together. Entire authors are used, rather than extracts, and compends. A rigorous examination, of several weeks continuation, is held in the summer. We quote the following extracts from a circular, lately issued by president Marsh. It is important, as showing the comparative

state of education in the different counties of the State, and as a reason why the Vermont university has not received a larger patronage :

"They are ascertained by an examination of the recent catalogues of the several colleges named in the table, and probably present a fair average of the number in college for a period of four years. There may be some few students indeed in other colleges out of the State, whose catalogues were not at hand, but not enough it is presumed materially to affect the result. The annexed table exhibits at one view the number from the several counties in each of the colleges, and the whole number from each county. At the bottom is seen the number from the State in each of the several colleges, and the sum of the whole. In the two last columns are the population of the several counties, and the ratio of students to population in each.

	Dartmouth.	Williams.	Bowdoin.	Amherst.	Yale.	Univ. of Vt.	Middlebury.	Tot. in each co.	No. of inhabitants.	No. of inhab'ts to one student.
Bennington,	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	14,470	1,810
Windham,	2	7	0	6	3	1	5	24	28,748	1,193
Windsor,	9	0	0	1	3	3	11	27	40,623	1,500
Rutland,	1	1	0	2	0	0	25	29	31,295	1,077
Addison,	0	0	0	0	0	2	35	37	24,340	674
Orange,	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	11	27,285	2,880
Caledonia,	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	10	29,976	2,997
Washington,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	21,394	10,697
Chittenden,	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	21,775	3,629
Grand Isle,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3,696	3,696
Franklin,	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	9	14,470	2,725
Orleans,	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	13,980	2,796
Essex,	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	3,981	796
	24	18	3	11	7	21	90	174		

"1. From this table it appears, that of 174 students, 63, or something over one third, go out of the State for their education.

"2. That from the six southern counties with a population of 170,052, there are at college 136 students, and from the seven northern counties with a population of 116,656 only 38 students, while the same ratio with the southern would give them 93.

"3. That Addison and Rutland counties with a population of 56,235 educate 66, while a population of the same amount nearest to this university, including Chittenden, Grand Isle, Franklin, and a part of Washington, educate but 17 students, and that those two counties alone educate nearly twice as many as all the northern counties, which according to the same ratio would educate 136. The last column shows in a striking degree also, the disparity in the ratio of inhabitants to students in these districts.

"4. Of the 66 students from Addison and Rutland counties 60 are at the college within their own limits. Did the corresponding district in the vicinity of this institution furnish students in the same ratio, and regard their local interests with the same zeal, the institution would now have from its own neighborhood 53 in addition to the 7 which it now has, aside from the effect of this in drawing students from abroad.

"5. The friends and patrons of this institution may find in these facts a sufficient reason for the smallness of the number of students, and at the same time encouragement with regard to its future usefulness, if, with the increasing wealth and improvement in other respects of the northern counties of the State, such means are used, as surely ought to be used, to promote here the higher interests of education. These counties though more recently settled, are certainly not inferior to any other part of the State in general enterprize, and the spirit of improvement, and it may be hoped will not be long behind in directing their attention and efforts to the advancement of education among them in all its departments. With this object before them, and in view of the present state of the case, is it not the duty, especially of the friends of learning among us, of all, who believe in the connection between the advancement of education and the general improvement and well being of the community, to turn their thoughts with earnestness to this subject? Is it not time, that a greater number of our young men of talents, and piety, and promise were put in a course of education,

which will prepare them for spheres of more extended usefulness in church and state? In aiming to exert an influence to this end, and urging the public and liberal education of greater numbers of students, especially in the region of country in which we are placed, we must of course hope to promote at the same time the interests of this institution by increasing its numbers, but it will not be thought arrogant, if we claim also to be actuated by higher motives, and an earnest regard to the public interest. Every thinking man sees, and cannot but see, the connection and mutual dependence of all the different departments and stages of education. It is impossible that education of the lowest grade in common schools should be what it ought to be, except through the influence, and of course in connection with the highest attainments of education in institutions of another grade. What is done for one department is in some degree done for all, and surely, if there was ever a state of things, which called for the highest efforts in bringing forward on the stage of action men of educated and enlarged minds, taught and disciplined to act on great and pure principles, that state of things now exists. We hope the time is not far distant, when each and every part of our State will be numerous and honorably represented, both in the halls of science, and in every sphere of public, enlightened and benevolent enterprise."

Medical school connected with the university of Vermont. Instruction is given by Drs. Lincoln, Sweetser, and Benedict.

Vermont academy of medicine at Castleton. We have received no recent information concerning this school.

Clinical school of medicine at Woodstock. Connected with Waterville college, Me. and with Middlebury college. The professors are,

Joseph A. Gallup, M. D. physiology, pathology, &c.

Willard Parker M. D. anatomy and surgery.

David Palmer, M. D. obstetrics, materia medica.

John DeWolfe, chemistry and botany.

The annual course of lectures commences on the first Thursday of March, and continues 13 weeks. From four to six lectures are given daily. Fees for all the lectures, \$40; graduation fee, \$12; diploma, \$3. Examinations for degrees are held at the close of the term by the faculty, assisted by a board of visitors appointed by the corporation of Middlebury college, and delegates from the Vermont medical society. The institution is furnished with anatomical preparations, chemical apparatus, mineralogical specimens, surgical instruments, &c. The course of instruction in the recess of the lectures is continued. Edwin Hutchinson is secretary of the faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Elementary education.

The following is the abstract of the school returns made to the general court, in January, 1833, from *ninety-nine* towns in the Commonwealth. Amount paid for public instruction during the year 1832, \$98,086 43. Number of public school districts, 791. Aggregate time of keeping schools in the year, estimated in months; male teachers, 2,586, female teachers, 3,725. Whole number of pupils attending the schools kept by the towns in the course of the year, 49,582. Number of academies and private schools, 395. Number of pupils in academies and private schools not attending public schools, 8,284. Estimated amount of compensation of instructors of academies and private schools, \$81,294 39. Number of persons over fourteen years, and under twenty-one, not able to read and write, 10. The towns from which the returns are made are distributed in about equal proportions in the various counties of the State. The population of the whole State in 1830, was 610,014; of the 99 towns from which returns were made, 201,681. Whole number of towns and districts in the Commonwealth, 305; towns from which returns have been received, 99; so that from one third of the towns and nearly one third of the population, returns have been received.

The condition of the schools in the whole Commonwealth may, therefore, be thus stated :

	Towns	Cost of pub. inst.	No. school districts.	Months by male teachers.	Female teachers.
	305	\$294,259 29	2,273	7,758	11,175
Total months.	Pupils in pub. schools.	Acad. & priv. schools.	Pup. in acad. & priv. schools.	Pay of inst. acad. & priv. schools.	No. between 14 & 21 who cannot read.
18,933	148,656	1,185	24,852	\$243,883 17	30

The amount of compensation paid to male instructors, by the month, is from \$10 to \$25. The average is probably about \$15. Females are generally paid by the week, from 75 cents to \$3, average, \$1 25. The price of wages is higher in Worcester and the counties east, than it is in the four western counties. There is no school fund in this State.

The number of public schools in Boston, in January, 1830, was as follows: 9 grammar and 9 writing schools; one Latin and one English high school for boys; 57 schools for children between four and seven years of age, and denominated primary schools; 2 schools in the house of industry, and one school denominated the house of reformation; the three last in South Boston, making together 80 public schools. The whole number of scholars at the above schools was 7,430. The total expense for the year 1829, of the public schools, was \$65,500. The whole number of private schools in the city, was 155, the whole number of pupils, 4,018; the expense of tuition, &c. \$107,702. The whole number of schools public and private was 235; whole number of pupils, 11,448; total amount for tuition, fuel, books, &c. \$196,829 25.

Academies and public schools.

The academy at *Williamstown* was incorporated in 1828; we have not learned its present condition. The *Pittsfield female* academy was incorporated in 1807. The *Berkshire gymnasium* was established in Pittsfield in 1827; it is under the care of the Rev. Chester Dewey, formerly professor in Williams college—he is assisted by a number of teachers in the English branches of education and in the languages; three large and elegant buildings have been erected on a commanding site north of the town; the whole expense of the board, tuition, &c. of lads is from \$195 to \$250 according to their age. The *Stockbridge* academy was incorporated in 1828. The *Lenox** academy, incorporated in 1803, has prepared a large number of individuals for college, and is a very useful institution; the average number of scholars, 60 or 70; the *Northfield* academy has 107 students and the annual expense for instruction, &c. is \$800. At *Greenfield* is the "Fellenburg institution" under the instruction of Mr. James H. Coffin; the students are essentially aided by provisions for manual labor; Mr. Coffin is an experienced instructor. At the same place is a female seminary of considerable reputation under the care of the Rev. Henry Jones. *Deerfield** academy is one of the oldest in the State, and was incorporated in 1797; it has a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus. *Amherst** academy was incorporated in 1816, and is under the care of Rev. Simeon Colton; in the autumn, a class of school teachers is instructed; beneficiaries receive their tuition gratuitously; the number of scholars is from 90 to 120, all males; a class of 20 or 30 are fitted for college each year; it has been ever since its establishment one of the principal academies in the State. The operations of the *Mount Pleasant classical institution* in the same town, we believe, are for the present suspended; a change in its character is contemplated. In the same place is a flourishing female school under the care of Miss Hannah White. At *Conway* is a valuable private school, taught by Mr. John Clary. At *Ashfield* is an academy, called the "Sanderson academy," incorporated in 1821, not now in operation. At *Hadley* is *Hopkins** academy, incorporated in 1816, under the care of Mr. Lewis Sabin and Miss Louisa Billings; the income from the funds amounts to about \$400 per annum. At *South Hadley*, four miles below Hadley, is the "*Woodbridge* school," under the care of the Rev. Vinson Gould and Mr. D. R. Austin; it is for lads only; it has usually

* Shows that it has had a tract of land from the legislature, six miles square in Maine.

30 or 40 scholars. One great object of the school is to exert a correct moral influence. At *Northampton* is the Round Hill school under the care of Mr. Joseph G. Cogswell. It is after the model of the German gymnasia, and embraces a course of very thorough English and classical instruction. At *Southampton*, eight miles south of Northampton, is the "Sheldon academy," incorporated in 1829. Samuel Hunt and Mahlon P. Chapman, principals. A small philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution. Gratuitous lectures are given on various interesting subjects. Particular attention is paid to school keeping in the autumn. The expenses are, board, from \$1 to \$1 50 per week, fuel and lights included. Tuition, \$3 per term, with a small charge for fuel. The summer term commences May 29, and the fall term September 4, 1833. The whole number of scholars in 1832 was 91 males, and 63 females.

*Westfield** academy was incorporated in 1793. Number of scholars during the year ending Nov. 1832, 186 males, 217 females; tuition is paid in advance, \$3 in summer, \$3 25 in autumn, winter and spring; students in languages pay fifty cents a quarter more than students in English studies. The academy is provided with a chemical and philosophical apparatus. Lectures are given on a variety of subjects; board is from \$1 33 to \$1 75 a week; the academy has a fund, the income of which is applied to the payment of teachers in part; the location is delightful; Rev. Emerson Davis is the principal, Miss Harriet J. Messer, preceptress, with nine assistant teachers. There has been an academy or high school at *Southwick*, furnished with a respectable building, for a number of years. At *Springfield* \$600 is paid annually for the support of a high school. There are 26 schools in the districts, besides three private ones on the United States territory; the whole amount paid for public and private instruction, is \$6,100; the number of scholars is about 2,000. At *Wilbraham** is the Wesleyan seminary, incorporated in 1824, and a flourishing institution, embracing males and females, and a various course of study. At *Monson** is a very flourishing institution, under the care of Rev. Sanford Lawton; the half township of land given to this academy was sold for \$5,000; attached to the institution is a general fund of \$6,000, a premium fund of \$500, and a charity fund of \$6,500, making in all \$13,000; the charity fund is designed to aid young men in preparing for the ministry; facilities are enjoyed at this academy for manual labor; board is very reasonable. At *West Brookfield* is a female academy, incorporated in 1826. At *Leicester** is one of the oldest academies in the State, incorporated in 1784; the funds amount to \$19,000; average number of scholars, 60 or 70; it is in contemplation to erect a new building for the use of this academy. At *Dudley** is Nichols academy, incorporated in 1819; Rev. William S. Porter, principal. At *Milford** is an academy, incorporated in 1828, which has about 35 scholars each quarter. At *Westminster* is an academy, incorporated in 1833, which has 25 scholars, about one half from the neighboring towns. The Baptists are adopting measures to establish a literary institution of a high order in the county of Worcester, and on a system affording opportunity for manual labor. It is proposed to raise the sum of \$5,000 in shares of \$25 dollars each, of which \$2,700 have been raised. The academy* at New Salem was incorporated in 1795; the *Gates* in Marlboro' in 1830, funds, \$2,000; the *Framingham** in 1799, funds, \$7,000; the *Billerica* in 1820; the *Groton** in 1793, James Towner, principal. The female seminary at Uxbridge, is not incorporated; board, \$1 40 a week. The *Lancaster* academy was incorporated in 1828; the *Lexington* in 1822; the *Westford** in 1793; the *Middlesex female* at Concord in 1806. The *Haverhill*, incorporated in 1828, is under the care of Mr. Ebenezer Smith, Jr. and Miss L. S. Batchelder; tuition, \$4 a term; board from \$1 50 to \$2 a week. *Central village academy* in Dracut, incorporated in 1833; the *Bradford* academy in the west parish of Bradford, was incorporated in 1804; tuition from 4 dollars to 6 dollars a quarter; Benjamin Greenleaf, principal; Miss Hasseltine, Miss Kimball, and Mrs. Harris, in the female department. The *Dummer** academy at Newbury, incorporated in 1782, has large funds, given by the gentleman whose name it bears. The *Newburyport* academy, incorporated in 1807. At *Byfield* is a female school, established chiefly as a preparatory school to the Ipswich female seminary, yet advanced classes are received; it is under the

care of Miss Louisa Packard; tuition, 5 dollars a quarter; board 1 dollar 75 cents a week. The *Ipswich female* seminary, was incorporated in 1828. Misses Z. P. Grant and Mary Lyon, teachers, 11 assistant teachers; whole number of pupils in 1832, 221. It is the leading object of the seminary to prepare young ladies of mature minds for active usefulness, especially to become teachers; none are received under the age of 14 years. The winter term commences on the last Wednesday in October, and continues 25 weeks, including a vacation of one week. The summer term commences the last Wednesday in May, and continues 16 weeks; Miss Grant is now temporarily absent on account of ill health; board, including washing and lights, is 1 dollar 75 cents a week; tuition for the winter term, 15 dollars, for the summer, 10 dollars, to be paid at entrance. At *Topsfield* is an academy incorporated in 1828; *Marblehead* in 1792; at *Lynn*, incorporated in 1805; at *North Andover*, the Franklin academy, incorporated in 1803; at *East Bradford*, the Merrimac, incorporated in 1822. *Phillips*,* at Andover, south parish, was incorporated in 1780, and has two departments, classical and English; the first is under the care of Mr. Osgood Johnson. John Adams, Esq. who was for many years at the head of this school, has lately resigned his office; he educated a very large number for college; the institution is provided with a respectable building and with a library of several hundred volumes; the English school was commenced in the autumn of 1830, under the care of Rev. Samuel R. Hall, who is well known by the publication of several important school-books; it has an excellent building of stone, is furnished with various apparatus, and is altogether a very eligible place for acquiring an education; a boarding establishment is connected with both institutions, with land and mechanical accommodations for manual labor; a student by laboring three hours in a day may pay a considerable portion of his expenses. A short distance from the two institutions just named, is the *Abbot female* academy, incorporated in 1829; Samuel Lamson, A. M. principal, Mr. T. D. Smith, Misses L. Tenney, M. P. Abbot, and Mrs. H. W. Everett, assistants; number of pupils, 74; board from 1 dollar 50 cents to 2 dollars a week; a convenient boarding-house will be soon erected; tuition from 4 dollars to 5 dollars a term. At *Woburn* is the Warren academy, incorporated in 1830; funds, \$8,000, and accommodations for manual labor. The *South Reading* academy was incorporated in 1828, and is 10 miles north of Boston; the building cost 2,700 dollars, defrayed chiefly by the Baptist society of South Reading; two departments, English and classical; Rev. Harvey Ball and Mr. Samuel Randall, instructors; the number of students averages from 50 to 60; about one half are destined for the Christian ministry, a large proportion of whom prepare for college, or directly for the Newton theological institution; a chemical and philosophical apparatus belong to the institution. At *Charlestown* is a female seminary, incorporated in 1833.

In *Boston*, in addition to what was stated on a preceding page, we notice the following schools: the *Mount Vernon* female school, kept in the masonic temple, Tremont street; Mr. J. Abbott, principal, assisted by Miss R. Leach and others; number of teachers in the winter quarter of 1833, 10, scholars, 135; professor E. A. Andrews of New Haven, Connecticut, took charge of the school May 1st.; in *Bowdoin* street is a school for lads, under the care of Mr. Alfred W. Pike; in *Salem street* is an academy, incorporated in 1816; in *Phillips place* is a female school under the care of Mr. E. Bailey; in *Tremont street*, another female school, under the care of Mr. George B. Emerson; in *Chauncy hall*, is a large school of lads under the instruction of Mr. Thayer; at *South Boston* is a female seminary, superintended by Rev. J. L. Blake, and incorporated in 1833; Mr. F. Leverett keeps a select classical school; the *Latin grammar school* is under the care of Mr. Charles K. Dillaway. In addition, there is a great number of excellent schools, where the course of instruction is substantially the same as that pursued at the country academies.

In the counties south of Boston are the following institutions: at *Dorchester* a school under the care of Mr. Parish; in *Weymouth*, the Braintree and Weymouth academy, incorporated in 1828; *Bridgewater** academy, incorporated in 1799, with 5,000 dollars funds; *Bristol*,* at Taunton, incorporated in 1792; *Chatham*, 1829; *Days** at Wrentham, 1806; *Derby* at Hingham, 1797; 25,000 dollars funds; *Friends* at New Bedford, 1812; funds, 5,000

dollars, library, 1,200 volumes; *Hanover*, 1829; *Kingston*, 1816; *Middleboro'*, 1829, Baptist, Leonard Tobey, Elizabeth Lewis, instructors; *Sherburne*, 1828; *Sandwich*,* 1824; *Plymouth*, 1793; *Nantucket*,* 1801; in the same town 89 scholars attend "admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's school," the expense of which is 1,243 dollars, besides which 49 private schools are returned, at an expense of 9,552 dollars; at *Edgartown*, there are two academies, "Edgartown" and "Dukes county," both incorporated in 1833—students in both, 100; expense of both, 1,000 dollars; *Partridge* at *Duxbury*, 1829; *Milton*,* 1798; *Randolph*, 1833; *Franklin*, 1833; *Newton female*, Miss A. Hall, instructress; board, 1 dollar 75 cents; tuition from 5 dollars to 7 dollars; *Young ladies school* in North Bridgewater, Miss J. A. Perry, instructress; tuition from 2 dollars to 7 dollars.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Williams college. This institution is situated in Berkshire county, at Williamstown, in the north-western corner of the State, and within a few miles of the State lines of Vermont and New York; it was founded by a bequest of Colonel Ephraim Williams, of Hatfield, who commanded, for some time, two small forts on the banks of the Hoosac, in Adams and Williamstown, and who was killed in a battle with the French and Indians, September 8, 1755. He bequeathed his property to the establishment of a free school in the township west of fort Massachusetts, on the condition that the town should be called Williamstown; trustees were appointed in 1785; the school was opened in 1791; in 1793, it was incorporated as a college under the presidency of Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D.; the first class, four in number, graduated in 1795. Dr. Fitch remained in office from 1795 to 1815, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D. who resigned in 1821. Dr. Griffin, the present incumbent, succeeded. The institution has been signally favored of Heaven in preparing Christian ministers and missionaries, in the enjoyment of divine influence, and in the various beneficial effects which it has produced on society at large. The following gentlemen now compose the faculty of the institution:

Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. president and professor of divinity.
 Ebenezer Kellogg, professor of languages and librarian.
 Ebenezer Emmons, M. D. lecturer on chemistry and natural history.
 Mark Hopkins, M. D. professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric.
 Albert Hopkins, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
 Edward Lasell and Joseph L. Partridge, tutors.

The course of studies does not materially vary from that pursued at most of the New England colleges. The expenses of tuition, room-rent, library, board, washing, and wood, vary from 79 dollars 50 cents, to 106 dollars 50 cents, yearly. The income of the charity funds is sufficient to pay the tuition of more than 30 students, and is divided among applicants according to their necessities; half of it is alike applicable to all indigent young men of merit, whether designed for the Christian ministry or not. Those who receive aid from the American Education Society, or equal aid from any other charitable society, pay nothing for tuition; further assistance is given to those preparing for the ministry, by local charitable societies.

Berkshire medical institution. This institution is established in Pittsfield, Berkshire county; the average number of students is from 80 to 100; the course of instruction is a lecture and reading term; tuition for the former, \$40, for the latter, \$35; the former commences on the first Thursday of September and continues 15 weeks; the latter on the first Wednesday of February and continues, with the exception of three weeks' vacation in May, to the last Wednesday in August; for this institution, \$3,000 have been raised by subscription, and \$5,000 given by the legislature; the professors are Childs, Williams, S. White, S. P. White, Coventry, and Dewey.

Amherst college. This college is situated in Amherst, a short distance from the east bank of Connecticut river, 8 miles east of Northampton, 80 miles west from Boston, 55 miles east of Williams college, and 80 miles north of Yale col-

lege; it is near the centre of the old county of Hampshire, in a very favorable location in all points of view; it was established in 1821, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Moore, and was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1825. Dr. Moore died in June, 1823, and was succeeded by the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., who now fills the office. Four large college buildings have been erected, each four stories in height, three of them containing 32 rooms each for students, and the fourth comprising a large chapel, library-room, two rooms for the mineralogical cabinet, and philosophical apparatus, a rhetorical chamber, four recitation rooms, and convenient basement rooms for the chemical lectures and apparatus; a subscription of \$50,000 for the college, was raised in 1832; a part of this sum will be devoted to the payment of the debt of the college, a part to the erection of a fifth edifice, and the remainder for other purposes. Within the past year, the college has received from Europe, philosophical and chemical apparatus and books to the value of \$8,000; the apparatus was selected with great care, by professor Hovey, in London and Paris, and is one of the most complete in the country; the books are mostly standard works in the English, French, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages; the various libraries received an addition of 4,000 volumes; no student is admissible to the freshman class till he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to have an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age. The necessary expenses of a student for a year, with the exception of vacations, vary from \$96 to \$122; the expense for books is comparatively trifling; the tuition of beneficiaries of charitable associations, and of other indigent, pious youths preparing for the ministry is wholly paid from the fund appropriated for that purpose; about 35 indigent students are gratuitously supplied with furniture. The following gentlemen compose the faculty:

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. president and prof. of ment. philos. and divinity.

Rev. Edward Hitchcock, professor of chemistry and natural history.

Sylvester Hovey, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Rev. N. W. Fiske, professor of Greek, and belles lettres.

———, professor of Hebrew and Latin.

Samuel M. Worcester, professor of rhetoric and oratory.

E. S. Snell, associate professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Justin Perkins and Wm. S. Tyler, tutors.

Harvard university. This institution is located at Cambridge, Middlesex county, on Charles river, four miles west of Boston. About the year 1636 the general court advanced four hundred pounds towards the establishment of a college; in 1637, the college was located at Newtown; in 1638, the name of the town was changed to Cambridge; in 1638, Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown, left a bequest to the college of £779 27s. 2d.; in honor of this munificent benefactor, the general court gave to the college the name *Harvard*. Mr. Nathaniel Eaton was the first instructor, but was soon dismissed. The following is the list of presidents of the college with the time of their administration: Rev. Henry Dunster, 1640—1659. Rev. Charles Chauncy, 1654—1671. Leonard Hoar, M. D. 1672—1675. Rev. Urian Oakes, 1679—1681. Rev. John Rogers, 1683—1684. Rev. Increase Mather, D. D. 1684—1701. Rev. Samuel Willard, vice president, 1701—1707. John Leverett, F. R. S. 1708—1724. Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, 1725—1737. Rev. Edward Holyoke, 1737—1769. Rev. Samuel Locke, D. D. 1770—1773. Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D. 1774—1780. Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. 1781—1801. Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D. 1806—1810. Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. LL. D. 1810—1828. Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL. D. 1828. The following are the principal donations which have been made to the university by the State: In 1638, £400; in 1640, the Charles river ferry, for a number of years worth £12 annually, in 1786 worth £200 annually; two other bridges over the same river pay £100 annually; for a long series of years annual grants were made by the legislature; \$15,000 from lands in Maine; Massachusetts hall built in 1723; Hollis hall in 1763; Harvard, in 1765; Holyworthy and Stoughton, built by lotteries; in 1814, \$10,000 a year for ten years; the library contains 40,000 volumes, and is of great value; in 1817 the library

of professor Ebeling of Hamburgh was bought, and presented to the library by Col. Israel Thorndike, containing upwards of 3,000 volumes wholly on American history, geography, and statistics; in 1823, 1,200 volumes on the same subjects were purchased of D. B. Warden, American consul at Paris; in 1830, 400 volumes on the same subjects, not included in the preceding purchases, were procured in London; it contains the most complete collection in the world on American history and its kindred subjects; the collection of maps and charts exceeds 13,000. "The library is opened freely to literary men of all parties, sects, and persuasions, with no other restrictions than what are essential to its preservation, and to its appropriate use in the advancement of general science and literature." The income of Harvard college is between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per annum, and the expenditure about the same, about half from tuition; the personal property of the college is over \$300,000; the corporation are president Quincy, Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D. D., Hon. Charles Jackson, Nathaniel Bowditch, Joseph Story, and Francis C. Gray; Thomas W. Ward, Esq. treasurer. The overseers, in addition to the governor, lieut. governor, council, senate, speaker of the house of representatives, and president of the university, are 29 in number, 15 laymen and 14 clergymen. The members of the faculty are as follows:

Josiah Quincy, LL. D. president.

———, Massachusetts prof. of natural history.

Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Hollis prof. of divinity.

———, Alford prof. of nat. rel. mor. phil. &c.

Rev. John S. Popkin, D. D. Eliot prof. of Greek literature.

Francis Sales, Esq. instructor in French and Spanish.

James Jackson, M. D. Hersey prof. theory and practice of physic.

John C. Warren, M. D. Hersey prof. anatomy and surgery.

Joseph Story, LL. D. Dane prof. of law.

———, Hancock prof. of Hebrew and oriental literature.

John Farrar, Hollis prof. mathematics and nat. philosophy.

Jacob Bigelow, M. D. prof. of materia medica.

———, Rumford professor.

Thomas Nuttall, lecturer on natural history.

George Ticknor, Smith prof. French and Latin, &c.

Walter Channing, M. D. prof. obstet. and med. jurisprudence.

Edward T. Channing, Boylston prof. rhetoric and oratory.

Jonathan Barber, instructor in elocution.

John. W. Webster, Erving prof. chemistry and mineralogy.

Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. prof. pulpit eloquence and past. care.

John Ware, M. D. adjunct prof. theory and practice of physic.

Thaddeus W. Harris, M. D. librarian.

Rev. John G. Palfrey, prof. biblical literature.

Pietro Bachi, instructor in Italian, Spanish, &c.

Charles Follen, prof. German language and literature.

———, Royall prof. of law.

Charles Beck, prof. of Latin and permanent tutor.

Francis M. J. Surault, instructor in French.

Cornelius C. Felton, prof. of Greek and permanent tutor.

Andrew P. Peabody, Henry S. McKean, Joel Giles, and Benjamin Peirce, tutors; Edmund L. Cushing, Chandler Robbins, James F. Clark, and Samuel A. Devens, proctors; Oliver Sparhawk, steward. The necessary expenses are as follows: tuition, room-rent, library, &c. \$90; board forty weeks, \$73 50; textbooks, \$12 50; special repairs, \$3; total, \$179; wood is \$6 or \$7 a cord; washing from \$3 to \$5 a quarter.

Law school connected with Harvard university. The design of this institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen destined for the bar in different parts of the United States, and also elementary instruction for gentlemen desiring to qualify themselves for public life or commercial business; it is under the immediate superintendence of the Royall professor of

law. Judge Story resides at Cambridge, and during the intervals of his official duties, assists in the direction of the school; the terms and vacations correspond with those of the undergraduates; the fees for instruction are \$100 per annum, for which the students have the use of lecture-rooms, the library, and the privilege of attending all the public lectures of the university gratuitously. No previous examination is necessary for admission, and constant residence at Cambridge is not deemed indispensable; the course of study embraces law of personality, commercial and maritime law, law of real property, equity, crown law, civil law, law of nations, constitutional law.

Medical school. The faculty of medicine consists of the president of the university, and the professors and lecturers authorized to give instruction to the medical students. Candidates for the degree of doctor in medicine must comply with the following rules: They must have attended two courses of lectures delivered at the Massachusetts medical college; have employed three years in their professional studies under the instruction of a regular practitioner of medicine; if not possessed of a university education, shall satisfy the faculty in respect to their knowledge of the Latin language and experimental philosophy; four weeks before the examination must transmit to the dean of the faculty a dissertation written by themselves on some subject connected with medicine; and must submit to a separate examination before all the faculty; these dissertations must be delivered on or before the first day of July, and for the winter examination on or before the first day of December; the lectures are delivered at the Massachusetts medical college in Boston, and commence annually on the third Wednesday in October; they continue four months; during the lectures, the students may find in the city various opportunities for practical instruction. The anatomical department has a museum esteemed the richest in the country as to preparations, both healthful and morbid. The means of studying practical anatomy are abundant, and every facility is offered to enable the student to prosecute this most important portion of his study; the chemical department is well furnished with the necessary apparatus; the medical library is in the medical college in Boston.

Divinity school. Candidates for admission are examined on the day before commencement, and pass an examination in Hebrew grammar, and the first ten chapters of Deuteronomy. "If unknown to the faculty they are to present testimonials of their moral and serious character." Students are required to reside in or near divinity hall; they give bonds in the sum of \$60 for the payment of term bills; board is \$1 75 a week; each student must possess a copy of the Old and New Testament in the original languages, the latter in Griesbach's edition; a copy of all other class-books is furnished on loan; indigent students are aided from foundations and other sources; instruction is given by professor Ware in natural religion, church history, and systematic theology; by professor Ware, Jr. in pulpit eloquence, composition and delivery of sermons, and pastoral duties; by professor Palfrey in biblical literature, Hebrew criticism, &c.

Newton theological institution. This seminary is situated at Newton, in the county of Middlesex, seven miles west of Boston, and is under the direction of persons of the Baptist denomination; it has two principal buildings, a mansion house, and a brick edifice 85 feet long, 49 wide and three stories high, exclusive of the basement; it has 31 rooms for students, to each of which is attached a bed-room; it also contains a reading-room, a chapel, and library-room. The institution was incorporated in February, 1826, and commenced operations in the following November, with three students in the family of professor Chase. The institution is open for those persons, and those only, who give evidence of possessing genuine piety, suitable gifts and attainments, and of their being influenced by proper motives in wishing to pursue theological studies. The regular course occupies three years, and embraces biblical literature, church history, biblical theology, and pastoral duties. The plan contemplates four professorships; only three have been yet appointed:

Rev. Irah Chase, prof. of biblical theology.

Rev. Henry J. Ripley, prof. of biblical literature.

Rev. James D. Knowles, prof. of pastoral duties.

Professor Chase, now in Europe on account of ill health, performs temporarily the duties of professor of church history. The institution has no funds, except a sum, the principal and interest of which will support two professors for twenty years, and one permanent scholarship, of \$1,250, established by the Young Men's Baptist Education Society in Boston, and called the "Knowles scholarship." There is a debt of about \$5,000, incurred principally by the erection of the buildings; the institution needs funds to pay this debt, to support two professors besides those now provided for, to erect additional buildings, to enlarge the library, and for other purposes; the library contains 1,800 volumes; many of the books are used by the students as text-books; provision is made at this institution for a shorter course, for the benefit of such persons whose age and other circumstances render it inexpedient to pursue the regular three years' course; candidates for the latter course are required to be acquainted with professor Stuart's Hebrew grammar, and with the first 40 pages of his Hebrew chrestomathy.

Theological seminary at Andover. This institution was established in Andover, Essex county, in 1807. It is endowed by the donations of John Norris, and of his widow of Salem, of Mrs. Phebe Phillips, John Phillips, and Samuel Abbot of Andover, and of Moses Brown and William Bartlet of Newburyport. The seminary has a president, four ordinary and one extraordinary professorships; the president is generally to be a professor in the seminary. The buildings are three in number, built of brick, on an elevated site, and commanding an extensive prospect; the central edifice contains the chapel, three lecture-rooms and a large library-room; the others furnish accommodations for 120 students. It is in contemplation to erect a fourth building; in addition there are houses for the president, three professors, and the steward; also a large building of stone for the purposes of manual labor; the seminary is under the same board of trustees, which have the management of Phillips academy; the faculty and instructors are,

Rev. Ebenezer Porter, president, and lecturer on homiletics.

Rev. Leonard Woods, Abbot prof. Christian theology.

Rev. Moses Stuart, associate prof. sacred literature.

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Bartlet prof. sacred rhetoric.

Rev. Ralph Emerson, Brown prof. eccl. history and lecturer on pastoral duties.

Edward Robinson, prof. extraor. sacred literature and librarian.

The institution is equally open to protestants of all denominations; it is required of every candidate for admission, that he furnish testimonials that he possesses good natural and acquired talents, that he has been regularly educated at some college, or has otherwise made equivalent literary acquisitions, that he sustains a fair moral character, and is hopefully possessed of personal piety; if not a professor of religion, he is required to subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion; candidates, who expect charitable assistance, must present the proper testimonials of their indigence. Every candidate must be prepared to sustain an examination in Hebrew grammar, and in the Hebrew chrestomathy of professor Stuart, so far as the extracts from Genesis and Exodus extend. To those whose pecuniary necessities require it, about two thirds of the price of board in commons has been allowed from the charity funds of the seminary. The amount of this allowance depends on the price of provisions, and the number of applicants. No student is charged for instruction; no one in the public rooms is charged for room, furniture, &c. except to keep the furniture in repair; occupants of rooms in Bartlett hall are charged \$4, and in Phillips hall, \$2. It is supposed that the common charges of *all* students are diminished at this seminary by means of the charitable provisions, at least \$70 for each person. There are two or three resident licentiates annually supported in part, on the Abbot foundation. The libraries and all the facilities of education at this institution are more complete than those which are enjoyed at any other theological seminary in the Christian world.

The following are some of the literary associations in Massachusetts: *American academy of arts and sciences*, incorporated in 1780; N. Bowditch, LL. D.

F. R. S. president. *Massachusetts historical society*, instituted 1791, incorporated 1794; statute meetings last Thursday of January, April, and October, and the day before commencement at Cambridge, John Davis, LL. D. president, Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D. recording secretary, Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. corresponding secretary, James Savage, treasurer, ———, librarian. *American antiquarian society*, incorporated October, 1812; Thomas L. Winthrop, president, Rejoice Newton of Worcester, recording secretary, Edward Everett of Charlestown, foreign corresponding secretary, William Lincoln of Worcester, domestic corresponding secretary; library, cabinet, &c. at Worcester. *American institute of instruction*; Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. Providence, R. I. president, Wm. C. Woodbridge and Solomon P. Miles, Boston, corresponding secretaries; Richard B. Carter, Boston, treasurer; A. Andrews, Frederick Emerson, Cornelius Walker, curators. *Boston society for diffusion of useful knowledge*; Daniel Webster, president. *Massachusetts lyceum*; Hon. A. H. Everett, president, Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, corresponding secretary, Josiah Holbrook, recording secretary, Mr. T. H. Carter, treasurer, Messrs. Wm. Jackson, T. A. Greene, S. C. Phillips, W. S. Hastings, A. R. Thompson, S. J. Gardner, Joseph Brown, and Joseph Jenkins, curators.

RHODE ISLAND.

Elementary education.

In 1828, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 annually for the support of public schools, with authority to each town to raise by tax double the amount of its proportion of the \$10,000. All the towns availed themselves of its provisions. The whole number of schools probably exceeds \$700. Till within a short period, education has been very much neglected in Rhode Island.

Academies and high schools.

The Friends' boarding school in *Providence*, established by, and belonging to the yearly meeting of New England, is a spacious structure of brick, with a basement of granite, under the care of a superintendent, 5 male and 4 female teachers. There are 117 male and 70 female pupils; it has a small library. The public schools were established in 1800, and now consist of 5 grammar schools, 5 primary schools, and one African school; they originated with the mechanics' and manufacturers' association. The *English and classical seminary at East Greenwich*, was opened for the reception of pupils, on the first of April; George W. Greene, principal; the year is divided into two terms of five months each; the first, commencing on the first Monday in April, will close on the last of August; the second, commencing on the first of October, will close on the last of February; board and tuition in the family of the principal, \$200 a year; tuition alone in English, \$35; for the languages and mathematics, \$50; no scholar received for less than a term.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Brown university. This institution was incorporated in 1764, by the general assembly of the governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island; it was originally established at Warren, where, in the year 1769, the first commencement was celebrated; it was removed to Providence in 1770; it takes its name from Nicholas Brown, its most distinguished benefactor; it has two halls, both of brick, namely, university hall, four stories high, 150 feet long and 46 feet wide, containing 50 rooms for officers and students, besides a chapel, library, and philosophical rooms; and Hope college, built in 1822, four stories high, 120 feet long, 40 wide, with 48 rooms for officers and students; they are placed on some of the highest ground in the city. Hon Nicholas Brown has resolved to erect at his own expense, another college edifice, to embrace a chapel, library, philosophical hall, lecture-rooms, &c. to be of brick, three stories high besides the basement, 86 feet long and 42 wide; it will be placed in the front yard of the college, on the south, and will of course front the north; a subscription has just been commenced in Providence, for the purpose of raising

\$25,000, intended to constitute a permanent fund, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of books, and philosophical and chemical apparatus; Mr. Brown has given \$10,000 towards it, and another gentleman has subscribed \$1,000, and it is expected that the sum will be completed by the next commencement. The government of the university is vested in a board of fellows, consisting of 12 members, 8 of whom including the president must be Baptists; and a board of trustees, of 36 members, 22 of whom must be Baptists, 5 Friends, 5 Episcopalians, and 4 Congregationalists. The philosophical apparatus is very complete; the following is the list of presidents, Rev. James Manning, D. D. 1765—1791. Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D. 1792—1802. Rev. Asa Messer, D. D. LL. D. 1802—1826. Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. 1826. The faculty are,

Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. president.
 William G. Goddard, prof. mor. phil. and metaphysics.
 Rev. Romeo Elton, professor of languages.
 Rev. Alexis Caswell, prof. math. and nat. philosophy.
 Rev. Solomon Peck, prof. Latin language and literature.
 George I. Chace, Christopher M. Nickels, and William Gammel, tutors.
 Horatio G. Bowen, librarian.

Any young gentleman of good moral character, may, without becoming a candidate for a degree, be permitted to pursue, with the several classes of the institution, such branches of study as his parent or guardian may select. The bill for board, tuition, room-rent, library and incidental expenses, varies from \$103 to \$128 per annum; the board in commons is charged at its net expense, and varies with the price of provisions; good board is furnished at \$1 per week, and that which is more expensive at from \$1 50 to \$1 61 per week.

CONNECTICUT.

Elementary education.

The sum divided among the several school districts for the year ending March 31, 1832, was \$76,585 50, which considerably exceeds the expenditure for all other public purposes. This sum proceeds from a fund derived from the sale of lands in Ohio, of \$1,882,261. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age, in all the school districts, according to the enumeration in August, 1831, was 85,095. It is doubtful whether the schools would not be better supported by an annual tax; in other States, as in Massachusetts, the tax is on property, and thus the poorer classes are not burdened, while they pay such a proportion as to be interested in the success of the schools; the rich can afford to pay, by the greater security which the education of the poorer classes gives to their property.

Academies and high schools.

Bacon academy at Colchester, incorporated in 1802; fund, \$35,000; Charles P. Otis, principal, Samuel P. Fox, Dillon Williams, assistants; vacations, first Thursday in September, 3 weeks, first Wednesday in January, 2 weeks, first Wednesday in May, 2 weeks. *Plainfield academy*; James Humphrey, principal and teacher of the French language, Chandler Leeden, assistant; vacations from anniversary last Wednesday in August, 3 weeks, from first in January, 2 weeks, from first Wednesday in May, 2 weeks. *Hartford female seminary*; John T. Brace, principal. *Hartford grammar school*; Francis Fellows, principal; tuition, \$6 a term; studies taught, are geometry, algebra, Latin, Greek, and various English studies; Andrew Kingsbury, Esq. treasurer. *Norwich female academy*; Misses Caulkins and Wood, instructresses; Drs. Farnsworth and Hooker, lecturers. *New Haven young ladies institute*; Ray Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, principals. C. U. Shepard, lecturer in natural history. William B. Lewis, mathematics and natural philosophy. C. A. Coulombe, G. W. Winchester, G. Geib, assistants. In two and a half years past, 140 pupils.

Litchfield female academy, Miss Sarah Pierce, principal, Misses Jones, Ogden, and Hart, assistants. *Goshen academy*, John Norton instructor. *Lancasterian school, New Haven*, John E. Lowell and Cynthia E. Bradley, instructors. *Franklin institute, New Haven*, Charles U. Shepard, curator. *Collegiate institute, New Haven*, Professor Cleaveland, principal. *Episcopal academy, Cheshire*, Rev. Bethel Judd, D. D. principal. This seminary has large funds. Anniversary, first Wednesday of September. Vacations, four weeks from first Monday in May, and four weeks from first Monday in September. *Tolland academy*, incorporated in 1829. Rev. William Ely, president, Jeremiah Parish, secretary. *Ellington school*. This school is situated at Ellington, about 16 miles north-east from Hartford, in one of the most pleasant villages in the State. It is designed exclusively for males, all of whom board together under the care of proper guardians. The summer term, of 24 weeks, commences on the fourth day of May. For board, washing, tuition, superintendence, fuel, and lights, the charge is \$90 a term, payable in advance. The officers of Yale college say, that "the school, after a trial of three years, has fully answered expectations, and is distinguished for the fidelity of its teachers, and the accuracy and completeness of its system of instruction." Edward Hall, superintendent, John Hall, principal and instructor in elocution, Luther Wright in Greek, Samuel G. Brown in Latin, Luther Haven in English.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Wesleyan university, at Middletown. This institution is on the west bank of Connecticut river, 15 miles south of Hartford, and 25 north-east of New Haven. The population of Middletown in 1830, was 6,892. It is a pleasant and prosperous town. The university was commenced in August, 1831. The following statements will show its present condition. *Faculty*.—Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. president, and acting professor of moral science and belles-lettres, Augustus W. Smith, A. M. professor of mathematics, and professor of natural science, — — —, professor of ancient languages and literature, and acting professor of natural science, Rev. Jacob F. Huber, professor of modern languages. All the studies pursued at the university, are divided into departments, or general classes, with a professor at the head of each. The number of these departments will be increased, as the means and wants of the university shall increase. At present they consist of five, viz.;—I. moral science and belles-lettres; II. mathematics; III. ancient languages, and literature; IV. natural science; V. modern languages. The students of each department are divided into sections, so as to accommodate their different degrees of advancement, without any reference to their standing in the other departments, or to the time they have been members of the university. Any student may take a partial or an entire course, as may suit his circumstances; and when regularly dismissed, shall be entitled to a diploma, according to his attainments.—But no one will be entitled to the collegiate degree of bachelor of arts, except he pass a thorough and satisfactory examination in the entire classical course. Whenever he does this, he will be admitted to his degree, without regard to the time he may have been in the university. Daily bills of merit and demerit are kept of each student—the former denoting the excellences of each in his recitations, and other college exercises—the latter, the deficiencies and delinquencies of each in his respective duties. The president will furnish an exhibit of these records in any particular case, when requested by the student or his friends; and in all cases where the delinquencies exceed a certain number, and where private and public admonition have been given without effect, a statement of the bill of demerit will be forwarded to the friends of such delinquent scholars. This will be the last step of discipline, preceding the final one of suspension or dismissal. The faculty are determined, that the university shall not be infested, and the whole community embarrassed and perhaps corrupted, by idle or corrupt members. The university has a choice library of about 3,000 volumes, and a very respectable philosophical and chemical apparatus. Rev. John M. Smith, professor of languages, and a valuable man, lately died. The institution occupies the site of the former military academy of captain Partridge.

Washington college at Hartford. This institution is under the control of the Episcopalians, and was established in 1826. It is pleasantly situated, about three quarters of a mile west of the city, on elevated ground. Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell was the first president. The faculty are now

Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D. president.

Rev. Horatio Potter, prof. mathematics and natural philosophy.

William M. Holland, prof. ancient languages.

J. S. Rogers, M. D. prof. chemistry and mineralogy.

George Sumner, M. D. prof. botany.

Hon. William W. Ellsworth, prof. of law.

Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D. D. prof. oriental languages and literature.

Rev. Lucius M. Purdy, tutor.

Gregory A. Perdicaris, teacher Greek language, and librarian.

We quote the following statements from a late prospectus of the college.

"Terms of admission:—For the freshman class, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil; Jacob's Greek Reader; the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles; Latin and Greek Prosody, and composition in Latin and Greek, as taught in the Latin Tutor, and in Neilson's Greek Exercises. Candidates for an advanced standing must sustain a further examination on those branches, which have been pursued by the class which they propose to enter. Students of the *partial course* must be qualified to pursue to advantage those studies of the regular course, to which they propose to devote their attention. They recite with the regular classes, and have the privilege of attending the lectures. The study of the modern languages forms a separate item of expense. Every candidate for admission shall present to the president a certificate of good moral character, signed by his preceptor or some other responsible person; and, if admitted from another college, he must produce a certificate of dismission in good standing. Public Worship.—The students are required to attend morning and evening prayer in the college chapel; and on the Lord's day, to attend public worship, either in the chapel, or at such places as their parents or guardians may desire. Expenses.—For tuition, \$11 00 per term; for room-rent, \$3 50 per term; for the use of the library, \$1 00 per term; for sweeping rooms, ringing the bell, fuel for recitation rooms, and printing, \$2 00 per term; all payable in advance. Besides the above, there will be occasional assessments for damages, extra printing, or other common expenses. No commons are established, as it is preferred that the students should board in private families, contiguous to the college. The price of board varies from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per week. The students reside in the college, and provide for themselves bed and bedding, furniture for their rooms, fire-wood, candles, books, stationary, and washing. Books and furniture may be sold, when the student has no further use for them, at a moderate reduction from the original cost. The following is a near estimate of the *necessary* expenses, exclusive of apparel, pocket money, travelling, and board in vacations. College bills \$60, board 40 weeks, from 50 to \$70; fuel, light, washing, from 16 to \$30; use of books, stationary, furniture, from 10 to \$30; taxes in classes, from 5 to \$8; total, per annum, from 141 to \$198. In regard to all monies and expenses the following provisions of the college laws must be strictly complied with:—"To prevent extravagant or improper expenditure by the students, all monies designed for their use shall be placed by their parents or guardians in the hands of the college Bursar, who shall superintend their expenses with a parental discretion. No student may purchase any thing without his permission. All necessary articles for the student's use are to be paid for by the Bursar, who shall keep a correct account with each student of all receipts and expenditures on his behalf, and shall receive a fixed salary for his services; and he shall charge each student with three per cent on all monies so disbursed, and pay the same into the college treasury. *If any student shall receive any money which does not pass through the hands of the Bursar, he shall be liable to dismission from the institution.*" The present Bursar is William M. Holland,

A. M. professor of ancient languages; who particularly desires that all monies transmitted to him, for the use of students, may be enclosed, (whether by mail or otherwise,) in a sealed envelope. The apparatus for the illustration of natural science is very complete, most of it having been recently imported from Paris; and a valuable mineralogical cabinet has been deposited in the institution by the professor in that department. The college library contains about 2,000 select volumes, and the libraries of the different societies about 2,500 volumes more, to all of which the students have access. The valuable library of Dr. Jarvis is also deposited in the college. A botanical garden and green-house is attached to the college, well stocked with plants, both exotic and indigenous.

Yale college. This institution was established in 1700, and incorporated in 1701. It was established at Saybrook, and the first commencement was held there September 13, 1702. To avoid charges, the commencements were for several years private. In 1703, there was a general contribution throughout the colony to build a college-house. In 1716, the institution was removed to New Haven. The first commencement at New Haven was in 1717, when four individuals were admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts. About this time, Mr. Elihu Yale, of London, gave a donation of books to the college, worth £100, and goods to the amount of £300. In gratitude for his munificent donation, the institution was named YALE COLLEGE. In 1733, Bishop Berkely, of Ireland, gave 1,000 volumes of books, and two small foundations for premiums. There are now 10 college buildings; four of which are halls, 100 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 32 rooms each for students; a new and convenient chapel, one story of which is appropriated to the theological school, and another to the library; two other buildings containing rooms for recitations, lectures, and libraries; a dining hall of stone, with an elegant apartment above for the mineralogical cabinet and lectures; a chemical laboratory; and the medical college, a large edifice of stone. The philosophical and chemical apparatus are very good. The cabinet of minerals is the most valuable in the United States. The following is the list of presidents:—Rev. Abraham Pierson, 1701—1707. Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D. 1719—1722. Rev. Elisha Williams, 1726—1739. Rev. Thomas Clap, 1739—1766. Rev. Naphtali Daggett, 1766—1777. Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. LL. D. 1777—1795. Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. LL. D. 1795—1817. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. LL. D. 1817. The faculty are now:

Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. LL. D. president.
 Hon. David Daggett, LL. D. prof. of law.
 Thomas Hubbard, M. D. prof. of surgery.
 Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D. prof. chemistry, mineralogy, &c.
 James L. Kingsley, LL. D. prof. Latin.
 Eli Ives, M. D. prof. theory and practice of physic.
 Rev. N. W. Taylor, D. D. Dwight prof. theology.
 Jonathan Knight, M. D. prof. anatomy, &c.
 Timothy P. Beers, M. D. prof. obstetrics.
 Josiah W. Gibbs, prof. sacred literature.
 Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. instructor in law.
 Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D. prof. divinity.
 Rev. Chauncy A. Goodrich, prof. rhetoric and oratory.
 Denison Olmsted, prof. math. and natural philosophy.
 Theodore D. Woolsey, prof. Greek.

Henry Durant, William Carter, Henry N. Day, Flavel Bascom, Alfred Newton, Leverett Griggs, Anthony D. Stanley, and David C. Comstock, tutors; Oliver P. Hubbard, assistant to the professor of chemistry; Erasmus D. North, teacher in elocution. The following statements will give further information in respect to the college. No one can be admitted to the freshman class, till he has completed his fourteenth year; nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age. The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions. The three younger classes are divided, each into three parts; and each of the divisions is committed to the

particular charge of a tutor, who, with the assistance of the professors, instructs it. The senior class is instructed by the president and professors. Each of the four classes attends three recitations or lectures in a day; except on Wednesdays and Saturdays when they have only two. Gentlemen well qualified to teach the French and Spanish languages, are engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches to those students who desire it, at their own expense. The Berkeleian premium, of about forty-six dollars a year, is given to the scholar in each class who passes the best examination in Latin and Greek; provided he reside as a graduate in New Haven, one, two, or three years. Premiums are also given for Latin and English composition, and for declamation in public. Expenses.—The college bills are made out by the treasurer and steward three times a year, at the close of each term; and are presented to the students, who are required to present them to their parents, guardians or patrons. If any student fails to comply with this requisition, he is not permitted to recite till the bills are paid. The following may be considered as a near estimate of the *necessary* expenses, without including apparel, pocket money, travelling, and board in vacations. Treasurer's bill, \$49; board in commons, 40 weeks, from 60 to \$70; fuel and light, from 8 to \$16; use of books recited, and stationary, from 5 to \$15; use of furniture, bed and bedding, from 5 to \$15; washing, from 8 to \$18; taxes in the classes, &c. from 5 to \$7; total, from 140 to \$190. By a resolve of the corporation, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars a year, is appropriated to the relief of indigent students, and the encouragement of merit.

The theological department. The instructors in the theological department are a professor of didactic theology, a professor of sacred literature, and the professors of divinity and of rhetoric in the classical department of the college. The whole course of instruction occupies three years; and the students are divided into junior, middle, and senior classes. The time of admission is at the commencement of the first collegiate term. The terms and vacations are the same with those in the college. The conditions for entrance are hopeful piety, and a liberal education at some college, unless the candidate have otherwise qualified himself for pursuing advantageously the prescribed course of studies. No charges are made for tuition and lectures. No funds have as yet been granted to this department for defraying the expenses of indigent students. Board may be obtained in private families at from \$1 25, to \$1 75 per week.

The law school. The law school is under the direction of the Hon. David Daggett, LL. D., a judge of the supreme court in Connecticut, and professor of law; and Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. attorney and counsellor at law. The students are required to peruse the most important elementary treatises, and are daily examined on the author they are reading, and receive at the same time explanations and illustrations of the subject they are studying. A course of lectures is delivered by the professor of law, on all the titles and subjects of common and statute law. A moot court is holden once a week or oftener, which employs the students in drawing pleadings and investigating and arguing questions of law. Arrangements are making and nearly completed, by which the students can at all times examine the statute laws of each State in the Union, and all the reported cases which have been published in this country. The students are furnished with the use of the elementary books and have access at all times, to the college libraries, and to a law library, comprising every important work, both ancient and modern. The terms for tuition are \$75 00 for one year; for six months, \$50 00: for any term exceeding one year, at the rate of \$75 00 per annum. The entrance fee is \$5 00; and for the ordinary use of the library, and the constant use of the text-books, \$5 00. All payable in advance. The course of study occupies two years, allowing eight weeks vacation each year. Students are, however, received for a shorter period. The professor of law delivers lectures to the senior class in college, during the first and second terms once in each week.

The medical institution. The instructors of the medical institution, are a professor of surgery, a professor of chemistry and pharmacy, a professor of the

theory and practice of physic, a professor of materia medica and therapeutics, a professor of anatomy and physiology, and a professor of obstetrics. The lectures commence twelve weeks from the third Wednesday in August, and continue sixteen weeks. During the course, from 50 to 100 lectures are given by each professor. The students have access to the lectures on natural philosophy on paying the fees of the course, and they may attend the lectures on mineralogy and geology without charge. The examination for licenses and degrees is held immediately after the close of the lectures. The institution is furnished with a library and an anatomical museum. The students have access also to the library of the college, and to the cabinet of minerals. The fees, which are paid in advance, are twelve dollars and fifty cents for each course, except on obstetrics, which is six dollars. The matriculation fee and contingent bill are seven dollars and fifty cents. The entire expense of a residence of four months, through the course, including fees and all expenses, except clothing, is from 120 to 150 dollars.

Litchfield law school. Litchfield is the capital of Litchfield county, 30 miles west of Hartford, 31 north-west of New Haven, 329 from Washington. We quote the following statements respecting the celebrated law school in this town. The number of students from 1798 to 1827, both inclusive, was 730. This law school was established in 1782 by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, late chief justice of Connecticut, and continued under his sole direction until the year 1798, when the Hon. J. Gould was associated with him. These gentlemen continued their joint labors until 1820, since which period Judge Gould has lectured alone. From its commencement, it has enjoyed a patronage, which distinguished talent combined with great legal attainment justly merited. It has been composed of young men from every section of the Union, many of whom have since been eminently conspicuous, both as jurists and as statesmen. And indeed even now, notwithstanding the numerous legal seminaries which have been established throughout our country, this school maintains its pre-eminence. This, it is believed, is to be attributed to the advantages, which the mode of instruction here prescribed, possesses over the systems usually adopted in similar institutions. According to the plan pursued by Judge Gould, the law is divided into forty-eight titles, which embrace all its important branches, and of which he treats in systematic detail. These titles are the result of thirty years severe and close application. They comprehend the whole of his legal reading during that period, and continue moreover to be enlarged and improved by modern adjudications. The lectures, which are delivered every day, and which usually occupy an hour and a half, embrace every principle and rule falling under the several divisions of the different titles. The examinations, which are held every Saturday, upon the lectures of the preceding week, consist of a thorough investigation of the principles of each rule, and not merely of such questions as can be answered from memory without any exercise of the judgment. These examinations are held a part of the time, by Jabez W. Huntington, Esq. a distinguished gentleman of the bar, whose practice enables him to introduce frequent and familiar illustrations, which create an interest, and serve to impress more strongly upon the mind the knowledge acquired during the week. There is also connected with the institution, a *moot court* for the argument of law questions, at which Judge Gould presides. The questions that are discussed, are prepared by him in the forms in which they generally arise. These courts are held once *at least* in each week, two students acting as counsellors, one on each side: And the arguments that are advanced, together with the opinion of the judge, are carefully recorded in a book kept for that purpose. For the preparation of these questions, access may at all times be had to an extensive library. Besides these courts, there are societies established for improvement in forensic exercises, which are entirely under the control of the students. The whole course is completed in fourteen months, including two vacations of four weeks each, one in the spring, the other in the autumn. No student can enter for a shorter period than three months. The terms of instruction are \$100 for the first year, and \$60 for the second, payable either in advance or at the end of the year.

Asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford. For the following facts respecting this interesting institution, we are indebted to the American Encyclopedia:—The American asylum for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, owes its origin to the success which attended the efforts of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, to give instruction to the deaf and dumb daughter of a gentleman of that city. The attention of people being excited, it was computed that there were more than a hundred deaf mutes in Connecticut; and Mr. Gallaudet was induced to undertake the establishment of an institution at Hartford for their relief, having previously stipulated for means of personally examining the European institutions for the relief of persons thus afflicted. Mr. Gallaudet embarked for Europe in May, 1815. He returned in August, 1816, accompanied by Mr. Laurent Clerc, a distinguished pupil of the abbé Sicard. The course of instruction commenced, with seven pupils, in April, 1817, and, in 1829, there were 143 pupils in the institution, under the care of Mr. Gallaudet and nine assistant instructors. 54 of the pupils were supported wholly by the legislature of Massachusetts; 15, in whole or in part, by that of New Hampshire; 13 by that of Maine; 21 by that of Vermont; and 13 by that of Connecticut. The institution, from its establishment to 1830, had imparted its benefits to 318 persons. The funds of the asylum have been derived from private donations, and from a grant of land in Alabama, made by the congress of the United States, in 1819. These have furnished the institution with a large and commodious brick building, in which the pupils reside and receive instruction; a dwelling-house for the principal, and convenient out-houses, including two brick workshops, in which the male pupils work four or five hours daily, in order to acquire a mechanical trade; and have enabled the directors to form a permanent fund of considerable amount. The grounds (between seven and eight acres in extent) are on a very delightful and commanding eminence, half a mile west of the city. When the asylum commenced, the charge to each pupil was \$200 a year for board, lodging and washing, fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school-room; besides a continual superintendence of their health, conduct, manners and morals, and tuition. In consequence of the sales of a portion of the lands in Alabama, the charge is now reduced to \$115 a year—a sum, however, which falls considerably short of the actual expense incurred for each pupil. By this mode of distributing the annual income derived from the funds of the institution, every State in the Union, and every parent of a deaf and dumb child, may receive an equal share of the public bounty. To employ their funds in educating pupils gratuitously, would soon entirely exhaust them. One great object, that the asylum has aimed to accomplish, is, the diffusion of a uniform system of instruction throughout the Union, and to satisfy candid and intelligent minds, that experience in teaching the deaf and dumb, as in all other pursuits, mechanical or intellectual, is of primary importance. Its efforts, in this respect, have met with great success. It has furnished the Pennsylvania institution, at Philadelphia, with its present principal and two assistant teachers; it afforded instruction to the principals of the two institutions in Kentucky and Ohio; and the principal of the one at Canajoharie, in the State of New York, himself deaf and dumb, was one of its earliest pupils. In addition to these institutions, all of which have derived their system of instruction from the American asylum, there is but one other in the United States—that in the city of New York. Among the 318 pupils, who have been members of the asylum, only 75 have been supported by their parents or friends, most of whom were in quite moderate circumstances. Out of the same number, consisting of 178 males and 140 females, 134 were born deaf; 154 lost their hearing in infancy and childhood; and of 30, no certain information could be procured.

NEW YORK.

Elementary education.

The following is an analysis of the report of the superintendent of common schools, made in January, 1833. "There were in the State of New York on the last day of December, 1831, which was the date of the latest reports on the number of children, 508,878 children over 5 and under 16 years

of age ; of whom 494,959 received instruction in district schools. The whole number of organized school districts in the State is 9,600 ; of which 8,941 made their annual reports. These were kept open for the reception of pupils an average period of eight out of the twelve months. The number of new districts formed during the year was 267 ; and the number of those which made reports to the commissioners increased 106. In each of six counties of the State, 15,000 scholars are annually instructed ; in twenty-four, including the last, 10,000 each. Oneida county, with a population of 71,000 has more than 20,000 children between 5 and 16 years of age. Twenty counties have more than 200 district schools in each ; several have 250 ; and three over 300. Oneida has 350. In each of 112 towns, more than 1,000 children are annually instructed ; in several, more than 1,500 ; and in a few, more than 2,000. Eighty-one districts have 20 or more school districts in each ; several of these more than 25, and a few more than 30. The average number of organized districts in the State is nearly 12½ for each town. The average number of scholars instructed in those districts which made returns, was a fraction more than 55 for each school. In 1816, the number of organized districts was 2,755, and the children taught according to the returns, was 140,106. The increase of those districts which have adopted the *system*, in 16 years, has been of course, 6,845 ; and the increase in the number of children taught, in the same time, 354,853. The productive capital of the New York school fund now amounts to \$1,735,175 28 cents. The revenue it afforded for the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, was \$93,755 31. But the revenue for the coming year is estimated at \$101,250 ; for the fund is increasing. This revenue is paid over from the state treasury to the commissioners of the several towns in the State for the benefit of the schools ; and it appears that so much is added from the general funds of the treasury, as to make up the round sum of \$100,000. To this if we add \$188,384 53 cents, the avails of a state tax ; and \$17,198 25 which is derived from local funds possessed by some of the towns, we have an aggregate of \$305,582 78 : and this usually is denominated the 'public money.' It appears that 761 towns paid to their teachers during the past year, by way of subscription, voluntary contribution, or taxation in their several districts, \$358,320 17 ; and this added to the public money, makes an aggregate amount of \$663,902 95 paid for teachers' wages alone, with the exception of about \$60,000 otherwise applied in the city of New York. Thus where the State or the school fund pays one dollar for teachers' wages, an inhabitant of a town, by a tax upon his property, pays \$1 28 ; and by voluntary contribution in the school district where he resides, \$3 58 for the same object, to which is added the proportion of 17 cents, derived from the *local* school fund. So that the State pays less than *one sixth*, and the inhabitants *five sixths* of the teachers' wages. But the amount paid for teachers' wages is only about one half of the expense annually incurred for the support of common schools. The yearly value of the capital vested in school-houses, the books, fuel, &c. is estimated at \$462,579 ; which added to the amount paid for teachers' wages makes a grand total of \$1,126,482 45 cents, expended annually in the State of New York on common schools. And the revenue of the school fund, that is, the \$100,000 paid from the state treasury pays a fraction less than *one eleventh* of the annual expenditures upon these schools. Before the last year it never has paid less than one tenth of the whole. Thus, every year's experience of the tendency of the New York common school system should increase our confidence in the wisdom which devised a plan so excellent, and which makes a fund obviously beneficial to the State, instead of operating to paralyze the public mind on the subject of education, as has sometimes happened, especially in Connecticut. In further confirmation of the same views,—if further confirmation were necessary,—the same report contains the following striking illustration of the evil which results from funds so large as to render individual effort almost unnecessary. The seven counties of Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tompkins, with local funds amounting in the whole to about \$12,795, paid in the whole only about thirty-four and six tenths cents, to each inhabitant, upon an average, for the support of common schools ; while the seven counties of Jefferson, Erie, Ontario, Dutchess, Suffolk, Livingston, and Yates, *with no funds at all*, paid thirty-seven and one tenth cents to an inhabitant.

Nothing can be more clear, from this comparison, than that the possession of a liberal fund has the effect of lessening the burthens of the inhabitants of the districts, but not of *increasing* the sum total, paid for the support of the schools. The superintendent appears to regard the incorporated academies, of which there are about 57 in the State, as destined ultimately to become the appropriate seminaries for preparing teachers for common schools; and also urges with great earnestness, the importance of employing competent teachers of common schools, at much more liberal prices than heretofore. He urges, too, a more rigid discharge of duty on the part of the inspectors of the schools, and,—as we are very happy to see,—expresses a deep conviction that something ought to be done to provide the means of instruction for the inmates of manufacturing establishments. Arrangements have been made for furnishing every school district in the State with a copy of Hall's lectures on school keeping: a measure of undoubted importance, and worthy of being imitated in other States.

The sum apportioned to public schools in New York city, during the year 1832, was \$90,748 86, being nearly \$20 to each scholar instructed in the schools, which are allowed by the legislature to share in the funds. The culpable indifference of parents in availing themselves of the benefits of the public schools, is still felt as a serious evil in the city of New York. The public school society has endeavored to counteract this deplorable apathy, by employing a person at a salary of \$800 per annum, to visit parents in all parts of the city, and to invite and persuade them to send their children to school; and it appears by the report of the commissioners, that the corporation of the city have passed an ordinance, "excluding from the participation of public charity, when it may be required, all out-door poor, whether emigrants or not, who, having children between the ages of five and twelve, neglect or refuse to send them to some one of the public schools." About 4,000 families are usually aided as out-door poor; averaging five to each family, it gives a total of 20,000, who will feel the benefit of this ordinance. The English reader is used in 549 towns in the State; Daboll's arithmetic in 472; Murray's grammar in 462; Webster's spelling book in 433; the New Testament in 166; Woodbridge's geography in 375; Walker's dictionary in 95; Olney's geography in 183; Cobb's spelling book in 235; Kirkham's grammar in 111, &c.

Academies and high schools.

"The incorporated academies," says Mr. Flagg, in his last report, "may be relied upon as seminaries for the education of teachers. There are now 57 academies in the State; in the erection and endowment of which about \$400,000 have been expended by the State and by individuals; and to these academies a revenue of \$10,000 is distributed annually by the State. In 1827, \$150,000 were transferred from the general funds of the State, to the literature fund, for the avowed object of promoting the education of teachers of common schools, by increasing the apportionment to the academies." In each senatorial district the sum of \$1,250 is distributed. The following we give as specimens. They are in the 7th and 8th districts.

Auburn,	\$206 00	Pompey,	\$54 96	Middlebury,	\$222 37
Cayuga,	164 84	Yates County,	128 24	Monroe,	60 10
Canandaigua,	193 84	Buffalo,	174 29	Rochester,	218 46
Onondaga,	54 96	Fredonia,	129 21	Springville,	125 21
Ontario Female,	256 38	Gaines,	42 07		
Ovid,	187 78	Lewiston,	177 29	Total,	\$2,500

Of the condition of many of the academies, we are not able to furnish particular statements. The following list includes a portion of the institutions not enumerated above.

Albany,	Canandaigua,	Cherry Valley,
Albany Female,	Canajoharie,	Delaware,
Bridgewater,	Clinton,	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie,
Cambridge,	Clinton, at E. Hampton,	Erasmus Hall, Flatbush,

Granville,
Greenville,
Hamilton,
Hudson,
Johnstown,
Ithica,
Kingston,

Kinderhook,
Lansingburgh,
Lowville,
Montgomery,
Mt. Pleasant,
Newburgh,
Oxford,

St. Lawrence, Potsdam,
Schenectady,
Sem. Gen. Conf. Madison,
Steuben,
Union Hall, Jamaica,
Utica,
Washington, Salem.

At *Rochester* is a manual labor school, which not long since commenced operations. At *Whitestown*, near *Utica*, is the *Oneida institute*, a manual labor school, which has been in operation a number of years. Rev. George W. Gale has lately been chosen principal. An effort is making to raise a subscription for the purpose of furnishing the institution with buildings, apparatus, &c. A special object is to prepare ministers of the gospel. Of the 70, who are now members of the institution, three fourths are entirely dependent on their own efforts for the means of education. At *Newburgh*, is the *Orange county institution*, under the care of the Rev. Samuel Phinney. The number of lads is limited to 25, all of whom board with the principal. The terms for tuition, board, fuel, &c. are from \$150 to \$200, according to the age of the scholar. The *Kinderhook academy* is under the care of Messrs. Silas Metcalf, and James Johnson, Jr. The moral improvement of the pupils receives particular attention. The library contains nearly 400 select volumes. Board is about \$1 75 a week; tuition from \$3 to \$5 a quarter. The *Albany academy* has 16 trustees, and 220 students. T. R. Beck, principal; Peter Bullions, Joseph Henry, Daniel D. T. Leach, and G. W. Carpenter, instructors. *Buffalo literary and scientific academy*. Rev. Charles Bishop, principal; Rev. G. O. Warner, and James Jarvis, Jr. assistants. *Erasmus hall academy*, Flatbush, L. I. four miles from New York city, J. W. Kellogg, principal. The building is 100 feet by 36, with a wing of 50 feet by 25. *Flushing institute* for boys, Queens county. Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg, principal. *Geneva academy* for boys, connected with Geneva college, 86 pupils in 1830. The *Troy female seminary* was instituted in 1821. Emma Willard, principal, a vice principal, and 19 assistants. Pupils between 200 and 300, one third from Troy. The *Brooklyn collegiate institute*, opposite New York city, has a capital of \$30,000, designed to afford young ladies the same advantages that are enjoyed by young men in colleges. 75 pupils can be accommodated as boarders with the principal. The *Ontario female seminary* was incorporated in 1825, capital \$10,000, Miss Hannah Upham, principal; and 5 assistants; 100 scholars. The other principal female academies are Clinton, Hamilton, Cortlandville, Homer, Cooperstown, Whitesboro, Washington at Greenwich, Rensselaerville, Hobart in Delaware county, Mt. Pleasant in Westchester, &c. In 1830, there had been distributed to the various academies from the literature fund, \$120,188 83; and given directly by the legislature, \$27,268 82.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Brockport college. Brockport is situated on the great western canal, 72 miles east of Buffalo. It is a flourishing village. The college, which the Baptists are here erecting, is constructed of free stone, 100 feet by 60, five stories high including the basement. Exclusive of the chapel, library-room, &c. there are to be 90 rooms for the accommodation of students. Connected with the institution are five acres of land. The whole cost of the establishment is \$15,000.

Geneva college. This institution was established at Geneva in 1825. Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D. president. "The discipline exercised at this college, is as much as possible of the paternal character, by private admonition, rather than public censure, by the endeavor to produce correct conduct from the inculcation of correct principles—religious principles, if this can be effected—if not from the inculcation of honorable and gentlemanly feelings. A system of espionage and coercion is as much as possible avoided." Geneva, in which the

college is located, is one of the most delightful villages in the western part of New York. The following is the list of officers.

Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D. president.
 Horace Webster, prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy.
 ———, prof. of Greek and Latin.
 M. D. Holstein, prof. of modern languages.

Auburn theological seminary. This institution was established by the Presbyterians at Auburn, Cayuga county, in 1820. The faculty are

Rev. James Richards, D. D. prof. of Christian theology.
 Rev. M. L. R. Perrine, D. D. prof. of ecclesiastical history.
 Rev. Henry Mills, prof. of biblical literature.
 ———, prof. of sacred rhetoric.

Board is furnished at about \$1 a week. The principal building is of stone, and is very commodious and well situated, on an eminence at some distance from the village. This seminary is in the centre of the western portion of New York, and in one of the most important districts of country in the United States. The library is a valuable collection of theological books.

Hamilton college. This institution is located at Clinton, a village in the town of Kirkland, Oneida county. It was established in 1812. Rev. Azel Backus, D. D. was the first president. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. Dr. D. resigned in 1832, and Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, formerly of Boston, is the president elect. The location of this college is delightful. The college buildings, three in number, four stories high, stand in a line, on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect of rich and picturesque scenery. A law professorship has been recently founded in this college, by the bequest of \$20,000 of Hon. Wm. H. Maynard, of Utica. The faculty of this college are

Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, president elect.
 John H. Lathrop, prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy.
 Rev. Simeon North, prof. of languages.
 Josiah Noyes, M. D. prof. of chemistry and natural history.
 ———, prof. of law.
 Ebenezer D. Maltbie, tutor.

Hamilton literary and theological seminary. This institution is at Hamilton, in Madison county. It was incorporated in 1819. The sum of \$8,000 was raised. In 1822, the instruction of the students was committed to two professors. In 1823, a building was erected, sufficient to accommodate 40 students. Another building was finished in 1827. It is of stone, 100 feet by 60, four stories high, containing 34 rooms for study, as many for lodging, a reading-room, lecture-room, and a chapel, sufficient to accommodate 2,000 people. The expense was about \$7,000. Near the building there is a commodious boarding-house, a joiner's shop, and a farm of 130 acres, owned by the Baptist education society. The first building having been sold to the Hamilton academy, and the second being now full, the trustees are preparing to put up another of equal size. Formerly the education society which originated this institution, gave indigent students board and tuition. They have now adopted the loaning system, with interest from the time the students leave the institution. For board, washing, and lodging, students are charged \$1 a week; for tuition, \$16 a year. For admission, testimonials of a good Christian character, and of competent talents are required. The regular course requires four years, and about two in the preparatory department. For those whose circumstances do not permit them to take a full course, arrangements are made for a course of three or four years in the preparatory department.

Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D. prof. mental philosophy and theology.
 Rev. Barnas Sears, prof. biblical theology.
 Rev. Seth S. Whitman, prof. Hebrew, and biblical criticism.
 Rev. Daniel Hascall, prof. sacred rhetoric.
 Rev. Joel S. Bacon, prof. elect of math. and nat. philosophy.
 Asahel C. Kendrick, prof. languages.
 William Mather, M. D. of Fairfield, gives a course of lectures in chemistry.

Medical school at Fairfield. This school is established by authority of the State, and is under its patronage. It has 190 students. It is in Herkimer county, and is intended to accommodate the western district of the State. The professors are

J. McNaughton, M. D. prof. anatomy and surgery.

T. R. Beck, M. D. prof. physic and medical jurisprudence.

W. Willoughby, M. D. prof. obstetrics, &c.

James Hadley, M. D. prof. chemistry.

James Delamater, M. D. prof. surgery.

Hartwick seminary. This institution owes its establishment to the liberality of the Rev. John C. Hartwig, of the Lutheran church, who bequeathed a large estate in land for the purpose of founding a seminary, for training ministers of the gospel, particularly in the Lutheran church. It was incorporated in 1815, with the proviso that the principal and first professor of theology should always be a Lutheran. It is in the eastern part of Hartwick, in Otsego county. The seminary commenced its operations in 1815, under the care of the Rev. E. L. Hazelius, D. D. as principal. At his resignation, in August, 1830, Rev. G. B. Miller was elected principal. Rev. C. B. Thummel is assistant teacher and librarian. The seminary is divided into two departments, the theological and academical. In the academical, the students are fitted for college, or for the active duties of life. The theological department embraces three years. The text-books are Schmucker's *Storr and Platt*, Horne's introduction, Jahn's *Jewish antiquities*, and Stuart's *Hebrew grammar*. The academical students are about 80; theological, 9. The theological library contains 1,000 volumes. Other libraries, 400.

Union college. Schenectady, where this institution is established, is on the south-east side of the Mohawk, 15 miles from Albany. The Erie canal passes through it, and it is connected with Albany by a rail road. The population in 1830, was 4,256. The college was founded in 1795. The first president was the Rev. John Blair Smith, brother of the president of New Jersey college. He presided over it with great reputation for three years. His successor was the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D. who continued in the office from June, 1799, till his death, August 1, 1801. The present incumbent is Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D. The professors are

Rev. Robert Proudfit, Greek and Latin.

Rev. Alonzo Potter, mathematics and natural philosophy.

Rev. John A. Yates, oriental literature.

Joel B. Nott, botany and mineralogy.

Rev. John Nott, assistant prof. languages.

Rev. P. A. Proat, I. W. Jackson, Thomas C. Reed, assistant professors.

The college buildings are each 200 feet long, four stories high, of brick, covered with white stucco. They are on a rising ground, a number of feet above the town. The institution has a valuable library, apparatus, and funds in profitable investment.

Columbia college. This institution, in the city of New York, was founded by royal charter, in 1754, under the name of King's college, by which title it continued to be known until the revolution. The presidents under the charter were Rev. Samuel Johnson, 1754—1763. Rev. Myles Cooper, LL. D. 1763—1775. During the interval between 1776 and 1784, the business of instruction was necessarily suspended, and the college edifice appropriated to the services of a military hospital. The regents of the university, (individuals appointed by act of the legislature to superintend the general interests of education in the State,) discharged the duties of trustees till 1787, when an act was passed, by which the original charter of the college was confirmed, the name of the institution altered to Columbia college, and the government intrusted to a board of trustees. The presidents under this new charter, are William Samuel Johnson, LL. D. 1787—1800. Rev. Charles Wharton, D. D. 1801—1801. Rt. Rev.

Benjamin Moore, D. D. 1801—1811. Rev. William Harris, D. D. 1811—1829.
Hon. William A. Duer, LL. D. 1830. The faculty are,

William A. Duer, LL. D. president.

Rev. John McVicar, D. D. prof. mor. and men. phil. rhet. and polit. economy.

N. F. Moore, LL. D. prof. Greek and Latin.

Charles Anthon, Jay prof. Latin and Greek.

James Renwick, prof. nat. philos. and chemistry.

Henry J. Anderson, prof. math. and astronomy.

James Kent, LL. D. prof. law.

Lorenzo da Ponte, prof. Italian.

Rev. Antoine Verren, prof. French.

A grammar school connected with the college, under the care of professor Anthon, contains 100 students.

University of the city of New York. This university was chartered by the legislature in 1831. It is projected on the liberal scale of the universities on the continent of Europe. Its funds have been raised by the subscription of individuals. It is governed by a council of 32 members, chosen by the stockholders, together with the mayor and four members of the common council of the city. There are two general departments in the university. The first comprises professorships and faculties for instruction in the higher branches of literature and science, which may be increased according to the progress of discovery and the wants of the community. The second embraces what is usually deemed a full course of classical, philosophical and mathematical instruction, and also a complete course of English literature, of mathematics, and sciences, with their application to agriculture, to the arts, and generally to the ordinary purposes of life. The emoluments of professors arise from salaries and from fees. The professors are divided into faculties of letters, of science and the arts, of law, and of medicine. The last is not yet appointed. In the first general department, there are *attending* members, who are subjected only to such general regulations as are necessary to secure the payment of fees, and good order within the precincts of the university; and *matriculated* members, who are candidates for honors, and who are subjected to examinations and to the discipline of the institution. In the second general department the course of instruction is by lectures, examinations, recitations, compositions, and public speaking. Every student has an unlimited choice of the branches taught. The instructors appointed are,

Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D. chancellor and instructor in sacred antiquities.
———, professor of the evidences of revealed religion.

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, professor of mental and moral philosophy and bel. let.

Henry Vethake, professor mathematics and astronomy.

D. B. Douglas, professor natural philosophy, architecture, and engineering.

John Torrey, M. D. professor chemistry, mineralogy and botany.

S. F. B. Morse, professor sculpture and painting.

Edward Robinson, D. D. professor Greek and oriental literature.

Rev. George Bush, adjunct professor Hebrew.

Rev. John Mulligan, professor of Latin and Greek.

Rev. Wm. Ernenpeutsch, professor German.

Miguel Cabrera de Nevaes, professor Spanish.

Lorenzo L. da Ponte, professor Italian.

Charles Parmentier, professor French.

Henry Bostwick, instructor in history, geography.

Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D. lecturer on moral philosophy.

Francis Lieber, LL. D. lecturer on commerce, agriculture, &c.

Buildings will be provided as soon as land is procured. The classes now recite in Clinton hall. \$5,000 have been devoted for apparatus. Tuition is \$80 per annum for those who attend a full course. Those who attend particular branches, pay accordingly.

College of physicians and surgeons in New York city. Number of students, 188. Professors,

John A. Smith, M. D. anatomy and physiology.
 Alexander H. Stevens, M. D. surgery.
 Joseph M. Smith, M. D. theory and practice of physic.
 Edward Delafield, M. D. obstetrics, &c.
 John B. Beck, M. D. materia medica, &c.
 John Torrey, M. D. chemistry and botany.

Lectures commence on the 1st Monday of November annually, and continue four months. The college building is situated in Barclay street.

General theological seminary of the Protestant episcopal church in the United States, located in New York city. Instructors:

Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. prof. nature, min. and pol. of church.
 Rev. S. H. Turner, D. D. prof. biblical learn. and interpretation.
 Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D. prof. systematic divinity.
 C. C. Moore, LL. D. prof. oriental and Greek literature.
 Rev. R. W. Harris, librarian.

From the last report of the committee of the general convention on the income and expenditure of the seminary, we take the following:—The contributions and donations to the seminary, from its first establishment down to the present day, amount to the capital sum of \$158,928 67. Of which there have been expended for current purposes, \$40,290 60; for buildings, \$33,520; filling up water lots, &c. \$9,595; assessments for streets, &c. \$1,325; investments of sums contributed for scholarships, \$14,194 72; leaving a capital of \$60,003 35, invested in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, yielding an annual revenue of \$3,600. The annual expenditure, with the utmost economy, amounts to \$5,000, and the deficiency, consequently, of the receipts, to cover the expenditure is \$1,400. Two large legacies have been given to the institution, one of \$60,000 by Mr. Sherred, and another of \$100,000 by Mr. Frederic Kohne, but neither of them are yet available.

The following comparative view of the state of education in the higher seminaries, compiled by B. F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, we take from Mr. Williams's New York Register.

1790. [Population of the State 340,120.]	
Number of colleges	1
Academies	2
Number of students in the college, about	40
Number of scholars in the academies, about	150
1800. [Population 586,050.]	
Colleges	2
Academies	19
Students in the colleges	220
Whole number of students in the academies, of whom only a small proportion were classical students	344
1810. [Population 959,049.]	
Colleges	2
Medical college	1
Academies	25
Students in the colleges, about	220
(No report from the medical college.)	
Whole number of students in the academies, of whom 518 are reported as pursuing classical studies or the higher branches of English education	1,495
1820. [Population 1,372,812.]	
Colleges (including the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New York and in the western district)	5
Academies	30
Students in the colleges	472

Students in the medical colleges	196
Whole number of students in the academies during the year 1819, of whom 636 received classical instruction, &c.	2,218

1825. [Population 1,616,458.]

Colleges, including Geneva college, incorporated this year	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies	38
Students in the colleges	444
Students in the medical colleges	315
Students in the academies, of whom 675 were classical scholars, &c.	2,475

1826.

Colleges	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies (no returns from several)	34
Students in the several colleges	443
Students in the medical colleges	288
Students in the academies, of whom 662 were classical students, &c.	2,446

1827.

Colleges	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies, from which returns were received	34
Students in the colleges	537
Students in the medical colleges	234
Students in the academies, of whom 709 were classical students, &c.	2,440

1828.

Colleges	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies (7 of which having been incorporated by the legislature, subjected themselves to the visitation of the Regents, during this year, for the purpose of participating in the distribution of the increased income of the literature fund)	44
Students in the colleges	290
(No reports from Geneva and Hamilton colleges.)	
Students in the medical colleges	278
Do. in the academies, of whom 1,240 were classical students, &c.	3,050

1829.

Colleges	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies	48
Students in the colleges, including 97 in the grammar school attached to Columbia college	381
(No report from Geneva college.)	
Students in the medical colleges	268
Do. in the academies, of whom 1,632 were classical students, &c.	3,424

1830. [Population about 1,950,000.]

Colleges	4
Medical colleges	2
Academies	55
Students in the colleges, including those in the preparatory schools connected with Columbia and Geneva colleges	506
Students in the medical colleges	276
Students in the academies, pursuing classical studies and the higher branches of English education	2,030
Other students	1,805

Whole number of students in the academies	3,835
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There are two academies of fine arts in New York—the American and National, the former supported by artists, the latter by amateurs. The lyceum of natural history has been very successful in the pursuit of its objects. The Clinton hall is a recent association for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts. The society library, founded in 1754 contains more than 22,000 volumes. The

historical society, incorporated in 1809, has collected a vast number of records pertaining to the early history of the United States, and of New York. The New York institution for the deaf and dumb, under Mr. Harvey P. Peet, has accommodations for 150 pupils.

NEW JERSEY.

Elementary education.

Considerable attention to the cause of popular education has recently been awakened throughout the State, and measures are in progress which promise important and happy results. A school fund, now exceeding \$250,000, is managed by trustees under the authority of the legislature, and is steadily increasing; while a large portion of its annual income is distributed among the several townships, and is applied, augmented by moneys voluntarily raised by the townships, to the support of common schools, and otherwise to extend the means of education over the whole community. In the circular of the American school agent's society, it is stated that in "New Jersey, in 1828, 11,742 children were entirely destitute of instruction, and 15,000 adults unable to read. In many of the towns, more than half of the children never attend, and in two counties, 48 districts were entirely destitute of schools."

Academies and higher seminaries.

A manual labor school has been lately established near Sergeantville, seven miles from Flemington, and 40 from Philadelphia, by Mr. R. Rittenhouse, called the *Mantua manual labor institute*. It has a farm of 150 acres, a house which will accommodate 30 students. About three hours every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, are occupied in manual labor. For tuition, board, lodging, lights, and fuel, \$25 a quarter are charged. At Princeton, is the *Edgehill seminary*, under the care of Mr. Robert B. Patton, formerly a professor in the college of New Jersey. The lads, limited to 40, are taken under the entire control of Mr. Patton. Several assistant teachers are employed. It is one of the best conducted private schools in the country. At the same place is a *boarding school* for boys, under the charge of Mr. Charles C. Sears. The ages at which boys are admitted are from seven to fourteen. The winter session commences the first Thursday in November, and continues 22 weeks. Charge for board, tuition, fuel, &c. \$100. The summer session commences on the first Thursday in May, and continues 21 weeks. Charge, \$90. *Lawrenceville high school*. Isaac V. Brown, Alexander H. Phillips, principals; terms, \$200 per annum, exclusive of books and clothing. *Newark young ladies' institute*. Mr. and Mrs. Worcester, principals. Board and family tuition \$35 a quarter, tuition in elementary education, \$5; in higher English studies, \$7; in languages, \$8, &c. *Hill Top school*, Mendham. Ezra Fairchild, principal. Terms for boarding, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, \$125 per annum. Small children are taught in a separate department. At *Bloomfield* is an academy of long standing. Its operations are now, we believe, discontinued. At *Orange* is a classical school under the care of Mr. Pierson.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Rutgers college. This institution is established at New Brunswick, 33 miles south-west of New York, and 56 north-east of Philadelphia, on the west side of Raritan river. The college was founded in 1770, and named after a distinguished benefactor. The principal building is of stone, three stories in height. The students generally lodge with private families in the village, and the building is devoted to public purposes. Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D. is president of the college, and professor in the theological seminary. The whole number of students is 70. Rev. John Croes has given lectures the past year in belles lettres, and professor Beck in natural history and chemistry. "A Bible society, and a weekly association for prayer exist in the college, and the biblical recitation and chapel service on the Sabbath are well attended. The grammar school attached to the college is in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert O. Currie, and numbers at present 28 scholars. An English and scientific school, under the care of Mr. Mortimer, in the same building, has 32 scholars."

The theological seminary at New Brunswick. This institution is also under the patronage of the Dutch church, and is connected with Rutgers college. The number of students is 20. The professors are,

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D. didactic and pol. theology.
 Rev. James S. Cannon, D. D. church hist. and eccl. government.
 Rev. Alexander McClelland, D. D. biblical literature.

College of New Jersey, at Princeton. This institution was established in 1746 in Elizabethtown. From 1748 to 1757, it was at Newark. In 1757, it was removed to Princeton. The list of presidents is as follows. Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, 1746—1747. Rev. Aaron Burr, 1748—1757. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, 1757—1758. Rev. Samuel Davies, 1759—1761. Rev. Samuel Finley, 1761—1766. Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D. LL. D. 1768—1794. Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D. LL. D. 1795—1812. Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. LL. D. 1812—1822. Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. 1823. The principal benefactors to the college are Colonel Henry Rutgers and his sisters, \$6,500; Dr. Elias Boudinot, \$15,000, and 4,000 acres of land; Dr. David Hosack of New York, 1,000 specimens of minerals; the family of the late governor Phillips of Boston, \$2,000. The principal college building is of stone—the same in which a party of British troops took refuge in 1777, and from which they were dislodged by Washington. A great number of distinguished men have been educated at this college. It was founded by the synod of New York, with the special view of raising up ministers of the gospel. It is now in a very flourishing state, and preparations are making to erect an additional building. The officers are,

Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. president.
 Rev. John Maclean, vice president and prof. ancient languages.
 Rev. Albert B. Dod, professor of mathematics.
 Joseph Henry, professor natural philosophy.
 John Torrey, M. D. professor chemistry.
 Samuel L. Howell, M. D. professor anatomy and phys.
 Lewis Hargous, professor French and Spanish.
 Joseph A. Alexander, adjunct professor ancient languages.
 Benedict Jäger, professor of German and Italian.
 Samuel H. M'Donald, James C. Edwards, and John S. Hart, tutors.

Theological seminary of the Presbyterian church in the United States. This seminary was established at Princeton in 1812. The professors are,

1812. Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. prof. didactic and pol. theology.
 1813. Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. prof. eccl. hist. and church government.
 1822. Rev. Charles Hodge, prof. oriental and biblical literature.

The number of scholarships is 23. The professors' salaries are paid from a fund of the general assembly. An additional instructor in oriental and biblical literature will probably be soon appointed. The studies of the first year are the following. Original languages of the scriptures, sacred chronology and geography, biblical and profane history connected, Jewish antiquities, and exegetical theology. Second year; biblical criticism, didactic theology, ecclesiastical history, and Hebrew language. Third year; biblical and polemic theology, ecclesiastical history, church government, composition and delivery of sermons, pastoral care.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Elementary education.

In 1682, William Penn published his preface to the "frame of government," in which he says that, "that which makes a good constitution must keep it, namely, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth." In the "frame" itself, he provides that the governor and provincial council shall erect and order all public schools. The constitution of the State, adopted in 1790, contains the following provision. "The legislature, as soon as

conveniently may be, shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." In April, 1831, an act was passed providing for the establishment of a general system of education; it created a school fund, appointed three commissioners to manage it, assigned to said fund all monies due for unpatented lands secured to the State by mortgage or lien for purchase money, and all monies for applications, warrants, and patents for land, fees in the land office, and proceeds of a tax of one mill per dollar, laid March 25, 1831. The state treasurer is to make an annual report of the amount received for the fund. The interest is to be added to the principal until the interest shall amount to \$100,000 annually, after which the interest shall be annually distributed for support of schools. In 1830, there were at least 400,000 children in the State, between the ages of five and fifteen. Of these, not 150,000 were in all the schools in the State, during the preceding year.

Academies and high schools.

We have compiled the following statements from two articles in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, of January 5th and 12th, 1833.

Year.	Name.	Endowment.	Year.	Name.	Endowment.
1784	Germantown public school,	\$	1812	Venango,	\$2,000
1787	Pittsburg,	5,000	1813	Hughesian free school.	
1787	Episcopal, Philadelphia,	10,000	1813	Beaver.	
1787	Washington,	5,000	1813	Delaware and Beach woods,	2,000
1788	Newark,	lottery.	1813	Bustleton,	500
1788	Reading,	10,000	1813	Butler,	land.
1789	Lutheran char. school,	5,000	1813	Franklin school.	
1797	Washington,	3,000	1813	Athens,	2,000
1798	Reading,	4,000	1813	Orwigsburg,	2,000
1798	Pittsburg,	5,000	1813	Allentown,	2,000
1798	Hanover school, lottery,	2,750	1814	Harrisburg,	land.
1799	York,	2,000	1814	Indiana,	2,000
1799	Chambersburg,	2,000	1814	Stroudsburg.	
1803	Bustleton,	5,000	1814	Lewistown,	2,000
1803	Beaver,	500	1816	Lebanon,	2,000
1804	Northumberland.		1816	Huntington,	2,000
1804	Norristown.		1816	Susquehanna,	2,000
1805	Bellefonte.		1817	Westchester,	1,000
1805	Norristown,	2,000	1817	Allegheny,	2,000
1805	Doylestown,	3,000	1817	Erie.	
1805	Pennepark school,	lottery.	1817	Wellsborough,	2,000
1805	Easton,	2,000	1818	Harrisburg,	1,000
1806	Bellefonte,	6,000	1818	Reading,	land.
1806	Greensburg,	600	1818	Danville.	
1806	Beavertown,	lands.	1819	Ebensburg,	2,000
1807	Reading,	2,000	1820	Erie,	2,000
1807	Wilkesbarre,	2,000	1821	Germantown school,	2,000
1807	Meadville.		1821	Erie,	land.
1807	Doylestown,	800	1821	Kittaning,	2,000
1808	Uniontown.		1822	Warren,	500 acres land.
1808	Northumberland,	2,000	1823	Franklin,	land.
1809	Harrisburg,	1,000	1823	Strasburg.	
1810	Greensburg,	2,000	1827	Clearfield,	2,000
1810	Somerset,	2,000	1827	Milford,	2,000
1810	Gettysburg,	2,000	1827	Mifflinsburg,	2,000
1810	Bedford,	2,000	1827	Union.	
1810	Greene,	2,000	1827	Lancaster,	3,000
1810	Butler,	2,000	1828	Beachwoods,	1,000
1811	Meadville,	1,000	1829	Smethport,	2,000
1811	Chester,	2,000	1830	Le Raysville.	
1811	Mercer,	2,000	1830	Dundaff.	
1811	Williamsport,	2,000	1831	Erie,	not to be taxed.
1811	Erie,	500 acres land.	1832	Warren,	2,000
1811	Waterford,	500 do.	1832	Clearfield,	not taxed.
1812	Loller.		1832	Curwenville,	do.
1812	Mercer,	2,000	1832	Milton.	

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Dickinson college. This institution was incorporated in 1783. It was established at Carlisle. In 1786, it received from the legislature \$1,400; in 1788, a lot of land; in 1789, \$12,000 by lottery; in 1791, \$4,000; in 1795, \$5,000; in 1803, the State lent \$6,000 on mortgage of lands; in 1806, \$4,000 on a new mortgage; in 1819, the mortgage held by the State for \$10,000 was cancelled; in 1821, \$10,000; in 1826, \$3,000 annually for seven years. This institution is not now in existence.

Jefferson college, at Canonsburg. This institution was incorporated in 1802. It has received the following from the State: in 1806, \$3,000; in 1821, \$10,000 annually for five years; in 1826, \$1,000 annually for four years; in 1832, \$2,000 per annum for four years, six indigent students to be educated by this grant for four years, and after that 24 to be prepared for school teachers. Canonsburg is in Washington county, 18 miles south-west of Pittsburg, 219 west of Harrisburg, and 236 north-west of Washington city. The following are the officers:

Matthew Brown, D. D. president.

John M'Millan, D. D. prof. theology.

James Ramsey, D. D. prof. Hebrew.

John H. Kennedy, prof. math. and nat. philosophy.

Jacob Green, M. D. prof. chemistry, and nat. history.

William Smith, prof. languages.

George Marshall, and George M. Hall, teachers.

We quote the following from the catalogue:—"The literary societies are on the very best footing, and the halls for their accommodation more commodious and tasteful than any for the like purpose in the western country. An atheneum is connected with the college, in which the choicest religious, literary, scientific, and political publications are received. In addition to the college and society libraries, there is also a *student's* library, consisting of multiplied copies of all the class books required in the course of study. A lyceum has been recently instituted under the superintendence of Dr. Green, which contains a respectable cabinet of minerals, and numerous collections in natural history and Indian antiquities. The farm connected with the college now accommodates twenty-six students, who nearly support themselves by laboring two hours daily. It is expected that more than fifty will be accommodated in like manner, so soon as the requisite buildings can be erected. Facilities of self-support are extended to fifty more, most of whom reside in the old college edifice. The price of boarding in private families varies from \$1 to \$1 62½ per week; on the farm it is 62½ cents; and in the college about 75. Coal is 2½ cents per bushel; and washing \$2 50 per session. The college expenses amount to \$25 per annum, which includes tuition, fuel, janitor's services, library, repairs and all contingent expenses. The annual commencement takes place on the last Thursday of September. The vacations occur in October and April. Agreeably to a recent act of the legislature, provision is made for a thorough English and mercantile education, to qualify persons for teaching common schools. Gratuitous instruction will be given to six applicants of this description. According to legislative enactment, preference will be given to citizens, and the sons of citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is requested that such will avail themselves of the above-mentioned provision, by application in person, or by letter, before the close of each preceding session."

Medical faculty of Jefferson college, located at Philadelphia. Nine trustees residing in Philadelphia are appointed to superintend the medical department, agreeably to a special act of the legislature. The professors are,

Granville S. Pattison, Esq. prof. anatomy.

George M'Clellan, M. D. prof. surgery.

John Revere, M. D. prof. theory and practice of medicine.

Samuel Calhoun, M. D. prof. materia medica and jurisprudence.

Jacob Green, M. D. prof. chemistry.

Samuel M'Clellan, M. D. prof. institutes, med. and obstetrics.

Washington college. This institution was incorporated in 1806. It is in Washington county, in the township of Washington, 26 miles south-west of Pittsburg. The college buildings can accommodate 150 students. It commenced operations under a new organization in 1830. A professorship of English literature was established, with a view to prepare young men to take charge of common schools. The legislature appropriated \$500 per annum to carry this design into effect. In addition to the grant mentioned, the legislature has given the college at different times, \$9,000. The number of students is one hundred and nineteen. The faculty and instructors are,

Rev. David M'Conaughy, president.

Rev. William P. Aldrich, prof. mathematics, &c. &c.

Rev. J. H. Agnew, prof. languages.

John L. Gow, Esq. prof. English literature, &c. &c.

Mr. Robert Fulton, assistant prof. languages.

Mr. James M'Lean, tutor of the grammar school.

Mr. Joseph Gow, assistant teacher in the English department.

The college buildings are now completed, and independent of the comfortable accommodations they afford, present a beautiful appearance.—The expenses of tuition, &c. are as follows, to wit: Tuition, \$10 per session, or \$20 per annum—tax for contingent expenses, 50 cents per session. These payments must be made in advance. Boarding in the college club not exceeding 75 cents per week; and in the most respectable private families at from \$1 to \$1 50. Fuel, washing, and candles, about \$15 per annum.—Students are not required to board in the college, but under the permission of the faculty, are allowed to select suitable boarding-houses in the town and neighborhood. They are however subject to the daily visitation of the professors. By a standing rule a certain number of poor and pious youth may be educated without any charge for tuition.

Allegheny college, at Meadville, incorporated in 1817, with a grant of \$2,000; in 1821, \$1,000 annually for five years was given; in 1827, \$1,000 annually for four years. Rev. Timothy Alden, D. D. president. The library of 8,000 volumes was mostly the donation of Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, Mass.

Western university, at Pittsburg. Incorporated in 1819. Persons of every religious denomination may be trustees, principals, or professors. In 1826, a sum of \$2,400 annually, for five years was given by the legislature of the State, in consideration of a relinquishment of land by the trustees; and appointing new trustees. R. Bruce, M. D. is the principal. The number of undergraduates is 50 or 60.

Western theological seminary, at Allegheny-town. This institution is near Pittsburg. It was commenced in 1829. The building, 150 feet long, four stories high, cost \$17,000. It stands on a fine eminence, overlooking the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Pittsburg, and an extensive country. The number of students is 29. Efforts to combine manual labor with study have been successful. The students earned, in 1831, \$290 in work upon the theological edifice. The institution is now in debt about \$4,300.

Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. prof. theology.

Mr. John W. Nevin, teacher of biblical literature.

Madison college. In March, 1827, a college was incorporated at Uniontown, Fayette county. The act empowered the trustees to connect an agricultural department with the college. In 1828, \$5,000 were granted by the legislature. Its operations are now suspended.

Theological seminary of the associate Reformed Synod of the West. This institution was incorporated in 1828. It is connected with the associate Presbyterians. The number of students is 19. A building is erecting 45 feet by 17, three stories high, at an expense of \$5,700.

Gettysburg theological seminary. Gettysburg is in Adams county, 115 miles south-west of Philadelphia, on the great road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. It is 44 miles south-west of Harrisburg. It is remarkably central to the great body of the Lutheran church. In September 1826, Rev. S. S. Schmucker was inaugurated professor of Christian theology. Rev. B. Kurtz collected in Europe \$12,000, with valuable books in addition, for the library. In 1830, Rev. Ernest L. Hazellius, of the Hartwick seminary, N. Y. was appointed professor. He gives instruction in German, Greek, and Hebrew, in church history, sacred geography, &c.; Mr. Schmucker in theology, pulpit eloquence, pastoral duties, and mental philosophy. The library contains 7,000 volumes, principally in the German language. The building is half a mile from the village, and contains two lecture-rooms, library, chapel, and rooms for 60 students. The usual number of students is about 20.

There has been for some time connected with the seminary, a preparatory school, or *gymnasium*, in which those who are desirous of preparing for the ministry, are carried through a regular course of education. About 50 students are attached to this department, 30 of whom expect to enter the theological department. In April, 1832, this gymnasium was erected into a college, and incorporated by the name of the "Pennsylvania college." No disabilities are to be imposed on account of religious opinions. A German professorship is appointed, the incumbent of which, among other duties, is to prepare young men to become teachers in German schools. The institution went into operation on the 7th of November, 1832. Five professors have been appointed.

S. S. Schmucker, A. M. prof. of intellectual philos. and mor. science.

E. L. Hazellius, D. D. prof. Latin lang. and German literature.

H. Baucher, A. M. prof. Greek lang. and belles lettres.

M. Jacobs, A. M. prof. math. chem. and nat. philosophy.

J. H. Marsden, A. M. prof. mineralogy and botany.

Theological seminary of the German Reformed church. York, where this seminary is established, is 24 miles south-east of Harrisburg, 22 miles south-west of Lancaster, in York county; population, in 1830, 4,216; the institution was established at Carlisle in 1824, and removed to York in 1829; the Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D. was appointed professor of theology in 1825; in 1831, it was incorporated; on the 18th of October, 1832, Rev. F. A. Rauch, doctor of philosophy, of Germany, was inaugurated professor of biblical literature; the number of students is about 20; the *classical school*, under the care of Dr. Rauch, commenced operations on the 1st of January, 1833; pupils of every age are admitted; the number of scholars is 24; the tuition for those who attend to Latin and Greek is \$10 a session—for others, \$7; board, washing, and lodging are from \$60 to \$70 per annum; Dr. Rauch has published a very intelligent, and for this country, a very original view of the plan of study.

Lafayette college, at Easton. This institution was incorporated in March, 1826. No disabilities are to operate against officers or students on account of religion. A professor of German is by the charter to be appointed. Easton is in Northampton county, on the Delaware river. Population in 1821, 2,500; in 1830, 3,529. It is under the care of Rev. George Junkin, president, three professors, besides a business-agent, and a farmer. Pres. Junkin was formerly the principal of the Germantown manual labor school, which, owing to its proximity to Philadelphia, and other causes, had been discontinued. The course of instruction is similar to that of other colleges. The present number of students is sixty-seven, and they are from thirteen States. They labor three or four hours in a day, or twenty hours in a week, either on a farm or in workshops provided for the purpose. During the last season, they have paid, with their labor, *three eighths* of all their expenses, although their average age was only sixteen, and this, too, without any interference with their studies. The president and the students, between March 14, 1832, and May 9, performed the whole labor of erecting a building thirty-one feet square and two stories high, with garret rooms finished, and the basement for workshops, and dividing it into eight lodg-

ing rooms, two school-rooms, and the shop, with the exception of the masonry and plastering, and eight days' work in the quarry.

University of Pennsylvania. This institution was established in its present form, in 1779, and in 1791. In 1807, the legislature gave \$3,000 to establish a botanic garden. In 1832, an act was passed exempting the real estate of the university from taxation for 15 years. The university embraces a faculty of medicine, a faculty of arts, and an academical department. The faculty of medicine are,

Philip Syng Physic, M. D. professor emeritus, surgery, and anatomy.
 John Redman Coxe, M. D. professor materia medica and pharmacy.
 Nathaniel Chapman, M. D. professor institutes and practice of physic, &c.
 Thomas C. James, M. D. professor midwifery.
 Robert Hare, M. D. professor chemistry.
 William Gibson, M. D. professor surgery.
 William E. Horner, M. D. professor anatomy, and dean.
 William P. Dewees, M. D. adjunct professor midwifery.
 Samuel Jackson, M. D. assistant to professor Chapman.

The number of medical students is 368, of whom 10 are from New England, 103 from Virginia, 120 from Pennsylvania. The medical department is under the immediate government of the medical professors, who constitute the faculty of medicine, subject to the rules and statutes of the board of trustees. The medical faculty hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and establishing proper rules and regulations, (subject to the rules and statutes of the board of trustees,) for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students. They keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which are at all times open to the inspection of the board of trustees. The medical faculty appoint one of their own members to act as dean, and it is his duty to keep the minutes of the faculty, to arrange and conduct the business of examining the candidates for medical degrees, to arrange and conduct the business of the faculty at their meetings, and to attend to correspondence. The session for the medical lectures begins on the first Monday of November, and ends about the first day of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring medical degrees is by a special mandamus of the board of trustees, held generally about the first day of April, or within as short a time as possible after the examinations of candidates are over.

The faculty of arts are,

Rev. William H. De Lancey, D. D. professor moral philosophy.
 Robert Adrain, LL. D. professor mathematics.
 Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. professor Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
 Alexander D. Bache, professor natural philosophy and chemistry.
 Henry Reed, assistant to Prof. De Lancey, and professor English literature.
 Rev. Christian F. Crusé, assistant professor.

Augustus De Valville, instructor in French, Augustus Willis in Spanish, Hermann Bokum in German. Number of students, 105. The instructions of the college are conveyed in part by lectures, but principally by the study of the most approved text-books, aided by the explanations of the professors. The diligence of the student is tested by rigid daily examinations. The character of each recitation is recorded, and the results communicated to parents or guardians in the middle or at the end of each term. At the end of each term, public examinations of the classes are held by the faculty; and the students are classed in the order of merit. Defective students are not allowed to proceed to a higher class, and incompetent students are dismissed from the institution. Negligent and indolent students are transferred to a lower class when unable to proceed with the studies of their own class. The terms for instruction in the regular studies of the college already enumerated, are \$25 per term, payable in advance. The modern languages are taught by approved instructors, at a moderate additional expense. Proper boarding, including washing, &c. can be had in the city, for from \$2½ to \$3 per week. Among the books studied, are

Whateley's logic and rhetoric, Mackintosh's history of England, Lardner's mechanics, Kent's commentaries.

Of the academical department,

Rev. Samuel W. Crawford is principal, and teacher of classics.

Thomas McAdam, teacher of English.

T. A. Wylie, Wm. Alexander, and T. McAdam, Jr. assistants. Number of scholars, 186; number in the English charity schools, 186; total in the university, 823.

Institutions in Philadelphia. The deaf and dumb asylum was established in 1820; the annual expenses are about \$11,000; it has received several grants from the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland; number of pupils, 70 or 80; the city library was commenced in 1731; the number of books, including the Loganian library, is 35,000; the atheneum, commenced in 1814, has 3,500 volumes, and it receives 70 newspapers, besides English and French; the academy of natural sciences has a library of 5,000 volumes, and that of the philosophical society, 6,000; Peale's museum is the most extensive collection of natural objects in the United States; by the will of the late Stephen Girard, Philadelphia has received a munificent donation, amounting to several million dollars, devoted to important public objects—among these is a college, which will soon go into operation. There are various other interesting institutions in Philadelphia, which we have not space to notice.

DELAWARE.

Elementary education.

There is a school fund in this State, the amount of which is \$170,000; a tax is also levied for the support of schools. We are not aware of the existence of any academy in the State, except a manual labor academy lately established. There is no college.

MARYLAND.

Elementary education.

The whole amount of public funds, for the support of common schools, Dec. 1, 1831, was \$142,063 76; this sum, however, includes \$47,293 66 which belongs to different counties, for the education of indigent children, and is usually known by the name of the free-school fund; in addition to this, \$5,000 is annually appropriated to the university of Maryland, \$13,800 to other colleges, academies, and schools, and \$3,500 to the support of the indigent deaf and dumb; the law in relation to primary schools was passed in 1825; it has been partially carried into effect in two or three counties. In Baltimore, in 1830, there were 14,297 children of five and under fifteen years of age; about 175 schools and 5,250 scholars; and in addition, 1,000 charity scholars; total, 6,250.

Academies and high schools.

There are several academies, which receive \$800 a year from the state treasury.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

St. John's college, at Annapolis. This seminary was incorporated in 1784, and received from the State \$1,750 per annum, on condition that the city should convey to the trustees, 34 acres of land, the present site of the institution, which had been given to the corporation by lord Baltimore. Hon. Charles Carroll, bishops Carroll and Claggett, and Alexander C. Hanson, were among its founders. It was opened Nov. 10, 1789, by Rev. Dr. William Smith, as president pro tempore. The original grant was annulled in the high party excitement of 1805. It has since received \$20,000 from a lottery. The State also give \$1,000 annually, and an effort is making to increase it to \$3,000. The first commencement was in 1793. The number of alumni is about 650, com-

prising many of the public men of Maryland. The building is three stories high, 90 feet long and 60 wide. It is on elevated ground, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. It is proposed soon to erect other buildings. The following is the list of presidents: John McDowell, LL. D. Henry L. Davis, D. D. William Rafferty, D. D. Rev. Hector Humphreys, who has now charge of the institution.

Mount St. Mary's college, is situated in a romantic spot at the foot of a branch of the Blue Ridge mountains, two miles from Emmettsburg, in Frederick county, 50 miles from Baltimore and 60 from Washington. It was established in 1809 by Dr. Dubois, now Roman Catholic bishop of New York. In 1830, it was incorporated as a college. Only 20 or 30 students have been graduated. The number of pupils in July, 1831, was 130. There are 9 professors and 16 assistants. The library contains 7,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is very good.

St. Mary's college, Baltimore. This is also a Roman Catholic seminary, incorporated in 1805. The buildings will accommodate 150 boarders. Board, \$140 per annum, tuition, \$60, entrance fee, \$5. The system of instruction is substantially the same with that pursued at other colleges. The institution is in the north-west part of Baltimore, and in a good location.

University of Maryland, at Baltimore. The medical college was founded in 1807, and, in 1812, received the title of *university*. Charles Williams, D. D. president, and 11 instructors. We have no further information respecting this university.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Columbian college, at Washington. This institution is on the high range of ground, north of Washington city, a mile from the president's house, and two and a half from the capitol. It was incorporated by congress in 1821; the course of instruction was commenced in 1822. Its buildings are a college edifice 117 feet by 46, four stories, having 48 rooms for students and a chapel; a second edifice partly erected, 80 feet by 40, designed for a refectory; two dwelling-houses; and a philosophical hall, for lecture-rooms, classical school, &c. It has 47 acres of ground, 30 of which are devoted to tillage. The library contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes. A classical and preparatory school is connected. Necessary expenses, exclusive of books and stationary, will not exceed \$167 per annum; of a pupil in the school, \$175, his time of boarding being eight weeks longer. On occasions of great interest, students are permitted to hear the debates in congress, and arguments before the supreme court. The trustees are elected triennially. The faculty are,

Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D. president and prof. belles lettres and moral phil.

Thomas Sewall, M. D. professor anatomy and physiology.

William Ruggles, professor mathematics and natural philosophy.

Alexander M'Williams, M. D. botany.

Thomas P. Jones, M. D. professor chemistry.

Wm. Boulware, professor ancient languages.

Philip Leon, teacher of French.

Washington Leverett, and D. J. Noyes, tutors.

Number of alumni, 300. Congress has given \$25,000 to the college. Considerable progress has been made in obtaining subscriptions for the endowment of the presidency, and for the support of one professor for 5 years.

Medical department. This department was organized in 1824. The professors are Dr. Sewall, anatomy and physiology; Dr. Thomas Henderson, theory and practice of physic; Dr. N. W. Worthington, materia medica; Dr. Frederick May, midwifery; Dr. Thomas P. Jones, chemistry; Dr. James C. Hall, surgery. The ticket of each professor is \$15. One student from each of the States and

territories is admitted free of charge, with the exception of a matriculating fee of \$5, and a graduating fee of \$20. The medical college is in Tenth street. All the necessary anatomical preparations are furnished. The number of matriculated students has been usually about 30.

Georgetown college. This is a Roman Catholic institution under the direction of the incorporated catholic clergy of Maryland. It was first incorporated in 1799, and was authorized to confer degrees by act of congress in 1815. The number of students is about 150. It is the oldest papal seminary in the United States. Number of volumes in the library, 7,000. At Georgetown is a nunnery containing 60 nuns, and a catholic female academy of 100 scholars.

Protestant episcopal seminary, at Alexandria. The institution is in a pleasant location, three miles from Alexandria, and six from Washington. The seminary building is of brick, 3 stories in height, 42 feet long, and 30 broad. Its cost was about \$3,000, and it will accommodate 30 students. This institution is under the care of the diocese of Virginia.

Rev. Reuel Keith, D. D. prof. systematic divinity.

Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, prof. sacred literature.

Rev. William Jackson, prof. pastoral theology.

VIRGINIA.

Elementary education.

In the London Quarterly Journal of Education for July, 1831, there is an instructive article, written by a gentleman, who was formerly a professor in the university of Virginia. From this article we make the following extracts:—It appears that education was not an object of public concern in Virginia during her colonial state, as it was in the northern colonies; but after the declaration of independence, it became a leading subject of attention. A general and complete system of public education was devised by Mr. Jefferson, and presented to the legislature in 1779; but it appears to have been too extensive and minute for so early a period. A part of it relating to elementary schools, was adopted in 1779; yet even this was never executed, apparently in consequence of its imposing a tax on the wealthy, for the gratuitous education of the poor. No other legislative measure was adopted on the subject of education, we are told, till 1803, when an act was passed, appropriating all fines, escheats, and forfeitures to a permanent fund "for the encouragement of learning," leaving its application to future legislatures. In 1816, a large claim of Virginia upon the United States, was principally applied to the increase of this fund, and commissioners were appointed to devise a system of education. Circulars were addressed by the governor, as president of their board, to the most eminent scholars in the country, requesting facts and opinions on this subject; and, as the result, a system was proposed embracing a *primary school* for each township, an *academy* for each district, and a *university* for the State. This plan however was not adopted. The following is an account of the final appropriation of the literary fund, and of its results. 'At the next session, 1817-18, it was found that the literary fund, by the accession it had received from the grant of the legislature two years before, now amounted to upwards of \$900,000, yielding an annual income of more than 50,000 dollars, exclusive of its occasional accessions from fines and forfeitures. The legislature decided to use this revenue in providing for those species of education which were most wanted in the State, that is, the very lowest and the highest. A permanent appropriation of 45,000 dollars a year was made for the education of the poor, and 15,000 dollars a year for the erection and support of a university. The first sum was to be distributed among the several counties and corporate towns of the State, according to their free white population; and to be placed under the management and control of *school commissioners*, who were to be annually appointed by the courts of the several counties and towns. The progressive operation of the fund may be seen in the following statement, taken from the second auditor's annual report to the legislature at its session, in 1831-2, and the preceding:—

Years.	No. of counties.	No. of poor children instructed.	Average cost of each child.
1822	48	3,298	\$7 03
1823	90	8,531	5 12½
1824	98	10,226	4 81
1825	99	9,779	4 90
1826	97	9,865	4 48
1827	102	11,007	4 34
1828	102	12,642	3 87
1829	101	11,779	3 33
1830	95	14,169	2 82

‘It further appears, from the auditor’s report of 1831, that the number of poor children in the State, according to the returns of the school commissioners, amounts to 27,598, which is one-twenty-fifth part of the whole white population, 694,440, and probably, about one-fifth of the whole number of children between the ages of eight and fifteen; within which limits the above 27,598 children are believed to be comprehended. It appears from the mass of testimony exhibited to the legislature in the auditor’s report, that although the plan has been attended with very different degrees of success in the different counties, according to the personal character of the school commissioners, whose services are gratuitous, there has been a steady and continued improvement throughout the State in the execution of the law. The money is disbursed more judiciously and economically than formerly; the commissioners are more punctual and methodical in their annual reports; and their treasurers have been subjected to a stricter accountability by a recent law. The present plan, therefore, notwithstanding some inherent defects, is likely to be continued; and it is probably as good as any other that it would be practicable to substitute for it. It has already imparted the knowledge of reading and writing, with all their moral tendencies, probably to fifty thousand human beings, and, ere many years, it will have conferred the same inestimable benefits on twice that number.’ In 1820, a law was passed authorizing the extension of the system of primary schools to all classes, but leaving it discretionary. ‘This law gave authority to the school commissioners of each county, whenever they thought the purposes of education would be thereby promoted, to lay off their county into districts, of from three to seven miles square; and as soon as the inhabitants of such district shall have raised three-fifths of the sum required to build a school-house in the district, the commissioners are authorized to contribute the other two-fifths, so, however, as not to exceed ten per cent of the county’s annual quota of the 45,000 dollars. They are further authorized to pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars towards the salary of a teacher, provided the inhabitants of the district contribute an equal or greater amount; and, at the school thus provided, every white child in the district may be taught gratis. Each school is to be placed under the control of three trustees, of whom the school commissioners are to appoint one, and the private contributors two.’

Academies and high schools.

Academies in Virginia are private schools, commonly established by a few public spirited individuals in a county or neighborhood, who erect suitable buildings and provide requisite teachers. The ordinary number of scholars is from 30 to 50. There are about 55 of these academies in the State. The grammar schools are conducted solely by their respective teachers. In some of them Latin, Greek, and mathematics are taught. But the largest part of the youth of both sexes are taught in domestic schools. A teacher can be procured for 2 or 300 dollars exclusive of his board, while the children of the neighbors will come in as scholars, and some of them as boarders. The chief difficulty in carrying on any of these schools is that of obtaining suitable instructors. There has been recently great improvement in female education in Virginia. There are more than twenty female academies, of which there was not one before the revolution; and three-fourths of them have been established within the last 30 years.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

College of William and Mary. This college was originally projected in 1688, the year in which William and Mary ascended the British throne. It was chartered by their majesties in 1691. The general assembly ordered it to be built in 1693, funds sufficient having been obtained by the grants made by the royal charter, by private donations, and by the munificence of Sir Robert Boyle. It was established at Williamsburg in James city county, 60 miles south-east of Richmond. Rev. James Blair, D. D. was the first president. The instructors are,

Adam Empie, D. D. president, and prof. moral philosophy and rhetoric.

William B. Rogers, professor chemistry and natural philosophy.

Dabney Brown, professor humanity.

Thomas K. Dew, professor hist. met. and political law.

———, professor mathematics.

———, law.

The property of the college amounts to about \$150,000, not, however, yielding an income in proportion to that amount. The salaries of the professors are \$1,000 each, except that the professor of law has \$600, and the professor of humanity, \$900.

Hampden Sidney college. This institution is in Prince Edward county, 80 miles south-west of Richmond, on an elevated and remarkably healthy situation. It was founded in 1755, and has a very liberal charter. The president, James Cushing, Esq. is professor of mental philosophy, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and natural law; besides which are the chairs of chemistry, natural philosophy, mathematics and the learned languages. The philosophical apparatus, and libraries of the college, philanthropic, union, and philosophical societies are ample. The permanent funds are vested in land and bank stock. A preparatory academy is annexed to the college, in which those studies only are taught, that are required for admission into the lowest college class. The annual expense of a student, including board, tuition, room-rent, washing, &c. is \$150.

Union theological seminary in Prince Edward county. This institution is under the immediate care of the presbytery of West Hanover, but by its constitution is bound to report annually to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. It commenced operations in 1824. On the 1st of January, of that year, Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. was inaugurated professor of Christian theology. It is placed in the southern part of the State, about 60 miles below the mountains, and about 70 above the head of tide navigation, well suited for a summer or winter residence. The instructors are,

Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D. prof. Christian theology.

Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, prof. oriental literature.

———, prof. church history.

Elisha Ballentine, assistant teacher.

The directors are 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the synod of Virginia, and 8 clergymen and 4 laymen of the synod of North Carolina. Students, 46; library, 2,955 volumes. A new edifice will be completed this year.

Washington college, at Lexington. This college was endowed by Gen. Washington, with 100 shares of the stock of James river company, which in 1821 produced an annual income of \$2,400. The two college halls, of brick, will accommodate from 50 to 60 students. Lexington is 129 miles north-west of Richmond, in Rockbridge county. The faculty are,

Louis Marshall, M. D. president, and prof. languages.

Rev. Henry Ruffner, prof. mathematics.

Joseph W. Farnum, M. D. prof. chemistry and nat. philosophy.

———, prof. ethics.

N. R. Seabrook, tutor.

The funds of the college are large, and the course of instruction thorough.

Virginia Baptist seminary, located four miles north of Richmond. It is well situated for the purposes of a manual labor institution, as Richmond furnishes a good market. Rev. Robert Ryland is principal; 14 scholars, all preparing for the ministry; 30 students about to be admitted. Total expenses, \$95 per annum. No student under 16 years to be received. All to labor 3 hours a day, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

Randolph Macon college, Boynton. This is in Mecklenburg county, 88 miles south-west of Richmond.

John Emory, D. D. president.

Martin P. Parks, prof. mathematics.

Lorenzo Lea, principal of the preparatory school.

Founded in 1831.

University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. The university of Virginia is located about 2 miles from Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, and very near the centre of population of the State. It was founded in 1819, and went into operation in 1825. It owes its origin and its peculiar organization to Thomas Jefferson. It was erected by the State, at a cost of about \$400,000; and the State now gives an annuity of \$15,000 for its support. Degrees are granted, after very thorough and rigid examinations, in the *separate schools*. The number of the graduates, at the close of the last session, in the several schools, were as follows:—In the school of ancient languages, 2; certificates of proficiency in the Latin language, 9; mathematics, 9; natural philosophy, 14; chemistry, 3; moral philosophy, 9; certificates of proficiency in political economy, 7; law, 4; medicine,—including the school of medicine proper, (physiology, pathology, &c.) the school of chemistry and materia medica, and the school of anatomy and surgery,—the graduates receiving the title of “doctor of medicine,” 5.—Students who have received separate *degrees in the schools* of ancient languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and moral philosophy, are declared *graduates of the university*, with the title of “master of arts of the university of Virginia.” This title was conferred on one student at the last commencement. Number of diplomas granted in 1832, 47; number of certificates of proficiency, 16. There are no indigent students supported by the university. The library has about 8,000 volumes, but it is very valuable, having been purchased in Europe, according to a catalogue previously made out by Mr. Jefferson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Elementary education.

This State has a literary fund arising from bank dividends, &c. to the amount of upwards of \$70,000. When this sum has reached a sufficient amount, it is to be divided among the common schools, according to the free population. Some vigorous efforts have recently been made to arouse the public attention to the subject of education.

Academies and high schools.

We have not ascertained the number of academies in this State. The Baptists have purchased the estate of Gen. Calvin Jones, in Wake Forest, 16 miles from Raleigh, for the purpose of founding a manual labor school. It will go into operation in 1834. \$2,000 are required for this purpose. The Donalson academy, and manual labor school, on Hay mount, founded by the presbytery of Fayetteville, has been lately incorporated. \$10,000 subscribed.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. This institution was established in 1791. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. is president; 9 instructors; between 450 and 500 alumni; 1,800 volumes in the college library; 3,000 in the student's libraries. We have never been able to gain much specific information in regard to this institution, though we have repeatedly forwarded circulars. It is not noticed in Darby's and Dwight's late Gazetteer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Elementary education.

The free school system was adopted in 1821. In October, 1824, there had been appropriated on account of free schools, \$441,176 90. The annual legislative appropriation is from \$37,000 to \$38,000. About 8,000 or 9,000 children are instructed in them.

Academies and high schools.

The South Carolina female institute is two miles from Columbia. Mrs. Marks principal; property, \$30,000; principal edifice, 134 feet long, 34 broad, 2 stories high.

The following was the list of academies in 1826.

Abbeville,	Gilesborough,	Pineville,
Barnwell,	Greenville,	Platts Spring,
Boiling Springs,	Long Town,	Rocky Spring,
Beaufort,	Lancasterville,	Rocky Mount,
Broad River,	Marion,	Society Hill,
Cambridge,	Mt. Ariel,	Unionville,
Chesterville,	Monticello,	Willington,
Cheraw,	Minervaville,	Winnsborough,
Camden,	Mount Olio,	Woodville,
Cedar Springs,	Newberry,	Yorkville.
Edgefield,	Pendleton,	

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Furman theological institution, under the patronage of the Baptist State Convention. Rev. Messrs. Jesse Hartwell, and Samuel Furman, principals; located at the High Hills of Santee. 30 students preparing for the ministry.

Lutheran theological seminary, at Lexington. Rev. John C. Hope, professor, salary, \$700, and dwelling, and fire wood; 9 students. A classical school to be attached, with a principal, at a salary of \$600. The inhabitants of Lexington gave \$5,287.

Southern theological seminary. At Columbia, the capital of the State; founded in 1829.

Thomas Goulding, D. D. prof. ecclesiastical history, and church government.

William A. McDowell, D. D. prof. elect theology.

George Howe, prof. biblical literature.

Students, 22; volumes in the library, 1,800. For the Charleston Union professorship, \$2,371 have been collected. It is under the care of the synod of South Carolina and Georgia.

South Carolina college. This institution was established in 1804, at Columbia. The entire expense of the college to the State, has been more than \$420,000. Of this sum, the buildings, library, and cabinets, cost \$154,234 82. Since 1824, the legislative appropriations have been \$120,000. Its library consists of about 8,000 volumes. Its buildings have become very much dilapidated. Thomas Cooper, M. D. is president.

Charleston college. This college was originally chartered in 1785, but it was no more than a respectable grammar school till 1824, when it was organized anew, and placed on a respectable footing as a college. Among its original trustees, were C. C. Pinckney, C. Pinckney, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, David Ramsay. Its original funds were large, but through neglect, were very much diminished. It received some years since from Elias Horry, Esq. the sum of \$10,000, and from Thomas Hanscome, Esq. \$12,500. The principal edifice is one of the most commodious buildings of the kind in the United States. It

has lately received a valuable addition to its philosophical apparatus. Its entire property is valued at \$60,000.

Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D. principal and Horry prof. mor. and pol. philosophy.
William E. Bailey, professor languages.

Stephen Lee, professor mathematics and natural philosophy.

Charles B. Cochran, Jr. master of English department.

Henry M. Bruns, Joseph T. Lee, Geo. Hooper, tutors.

There are three departments: *scientific*—3 classes, 35 students; *classical*—5 classes, 76 students; *English*—4 classes, 55 students; total, 177. "An improvement introduced into the course, is that which makes provision that the instruction be given by departments. While this arrangement can be in no way injurious to those who are pursuing the regular course, it will be of great benefit to those who may wish to pursue a partial course. Thus, any whose pursuits in life render such a course desirable, may study the sciences without giving attention to ancient literature; or they may study Latin or Greek in the classical, and any of the sciences in the scientific department. The entire machine moves on in an equable course;—if any do not choose to attach themselves to it during the whole way, they may attach themselves through such a part of the course as suits their purpose. The price of tuition is \$12 per quarter in the three lower English classes, and \$15 in the highest. Mathematical and classical students are charged \$20; except that mathematical students who have advanced no farther than through quadratic equations in algebra, are charged but \$15. Stationary, \$1. Students in the scientific and in the first class of the classical department, pay \$25 per quarter. By an arrangement made with the medical college, the students of Charleston college attend the lectures of the professors of chemistry, natural history, and physiology, of that institution. The philosophical apparatus was procured from France, and is of the latest and best construction. The college library contains about 3,000 volumes, and there are several hundred volumes belonging to two debating societies connected with the college."

Medical college of South Carolina. This is situated in Charleston, and has for several years received an extensive patronage.

GEORGIA.

Elementary education.

"There is in this State an academic fund of \$250,000, the interest of which is annually divided among the incorporated academies. There is also a poor school fund of \$250,000, the interest of which is divided among the several counties, according to their white population, and for the education of the poor. No definite plan, however, has been devised, to render this fund valuable to that class for whom it was designed, and we fear thus far, much of it has not been useful."

Academies and high schools.

"The Richmond academy, in the city of Augusta, is well endowed, and supports able teachers. The Chatham academy, in Savannah, is also a very valuable institution and has considerable funds. Two manual labor schools have just commenced, and promise much usefulness. One is in Green county under the Baptist association, and the other one mile from Athens, under the Georgia Presbyterian education society. Each has a large farm, and oblige their students to labor at least three hours each day. The one near Athens intends to give students an opportunity of laboring enough to pay all their expenses. Board and tuition in either of these now amounts only to 60 dollars per annum. They have the preparation of young men for the ministry as their primary object. They however exclude no moral young man from the advantages of the schools."

Colleges and higher seminaries.

A Baptist manual labor school will probably go into operation at Greensborough in 1834.

University of Georgia, at Athens. Incorporated in 1788; endowment, 30,000 acres of unappropriated land; established in Athens in 1802, and Josiah Meigs, LL. D. appointed president. In 1808-9, Dr. Kollock of Savannah was appointed president, as Mr. Meigs had resigned. He did not accept, and Rev. Professor Smith, of South Carolina college, was appointed. Dr. Smith accepted the appointment. It languished for want of funds till 1816, when lands were sold to the amount of \$100,000, and the proceeds placed in bank stock, which yielded eight per cent. In 1817, Dr. Finley of New Jersey became president. He died in a few months of fever. Dr. Beman, now of Troy, N. Y. was then appointed, but declined. In 1819, Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell, of South Carolina, was appointed president and accepted. He raised the institution to a very respectable rank. He retired in 1819, and Rev. Dr. Alonzo Church, the present incumbent, succeeded. One of the buildings was burned in 1830, which cost \$25,000. It was rebuilt by the State, and a valuable library also procured. The annual income is now \$14,000; \$8,000 from bank stock, and \$6,000 from the State; tuition, \$38 for each student per annum. It was never in so flourishing state as at the present time. Alonzo Church, D. D. president and professor political economy, mental philosophy, and evidences of Christianity. James Jackson, professor natural philosophy and chemistry. Rev. S. Olin, rhetoric and moral philosophy. Henry Hull, M. D. mathematics and astronomy. James Shannon, ancient languages. Malthus A. Ward, M. D. natural history. Rev. Wm. Shannon, modern languages. B. B. Hopkins and Wm. L. Mitchell, tutors. The college has two buildings, each 120 feet by 50, three stories high, and a third building for public purposes. A botanic garden has been commenced.

ALABAMA.

Elementary education.

By act of congress, March 2d, 1819, 640 acres of land were granted to the inhabitants of each township for the use of schools, and two entire townships for the support of a seminary of learning.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

La Grange Methodist college. This is situated a few miles from Florence, Ala. at the head of steam boat navigation, on the Tennessee river; and its location is high and healthy. It has been three years in operation. The faculty consists of a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of ancient and modern languages, and a tutor. There is also a superintendent. The cost of tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, &c. and the extra charges, do not exceed \$58 50 a session. A large additional building has been recently erected, and the nucleus of a library, and of a mathematical and philosophical apparatus, has been procured. It is in contemplation to enlarge these, and to furnish forthwith a chemical apparatus; but the institution is suffering for want of funds.

University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. Tuscaloosa is at the seat of government, on the eastern bank of the Black Warrior, at the head of steam navigation. Population, 2,500. The university located in this place in 1827-8, is on the Huntsville road, a mile and a half from the state house. In the centre is the rotundo, a large circular building of three stories; the first is a large room for public occasions, the second a circular gallery for spectators, the third for a library room. There are three three story dormitories, building for a laboratory and recitation rooms, several professors' houses, &c. Alva Woods, D. D. president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy. J. F. Wallis, professor chemistry and natural history. H. Tutwiler, ancient languages. S. F. Bonfils, modern languages. Rev. Henry W. Hilliard, elocution and English literature. Wm. W. Hudson, mathematics and natural philosophy. C. Jones, tutor; J. G. Davenport, librarian; R. B. McMullen, chemical assistant. The institution went into operation in April, 1831. Students, 95. Board, tuition, room-rent, &c. \$120 per annum. Library, 3,000 volumes.

MISSISSIPPI.

Elementary education.

No system in regard to primary schools has been adopted. The State has a literary fund, amounting to \$30,000 or \$40,000, but no portion of it is available till it shall amount to \$500,000. It is supposed that 8 or 9,000 children of a suitable age receive no instruction. The land allowed by congress for schools amounts to 800,000 acres, and is worth \$2,000,000.

Colleges and higher seminaries.

Jefferson college, at Washington. Captain Alden Partridge, president, E. B. Williston, J. Holbrook, professors, and 7 assistants. This institution was opened Dec. 7, 1829. It is in part a military institution, number of cadets, 98. Physical education receives special attention. The principal building will accommodate more than 100 students. Every cadet must be furnished with a Bible and must attend public worship on the Sabbath.

FLORIDA.

Five individuals have agreed, if it can be done at an expense within their means, to purchase a small tract of land, and form a small manual labor school, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tallahassee. A teacher is to be employed to take charge of a *limited* number of pupils; suitable buildings are to be erected for the accommodation of the teacher and pupils, who are to board together, with as little connection as possible with the inhabitants in the vicinity. The pupils will be required to devote a certain number of hours daily, to agricultural and mechanical employments of the simplest kinds. No pupil will be admitted except with the consent of the teacher and each of the proprietors; nor suffered to remain in the school, unless he submits to all its regulations. The studies at the commencement, are to be confined to the usual branches of a good English education, including mechanics, botany, chemistry, &c.

LOUISIANA.

The legislature appropriate about \$40,000 per annum for the education of the indigent in the State. The United States granted the State 46,000 acres of land for a college and 873,000 acres for schools. At New Orleans, there is a Roman catholic college. In the town of Jackson, parish of East Feliciana, is the "college of Louisiana," H. H. Gird, president ad interim; founded in 1825, by the legislature, 3 instructors, 55 students, including those in the preparatory school.

TENNESSEE.

In Maury county, 30 miles south of Nashville, and 9 from Columbia, is a *manual labor school*, lately commenced. Rev. Robert Hardin, D. D. president and professor of natural philosophy and rhetoric. Rev. B. Labaree, vice president and professor of ancient languages. W. L. Willeford, Esq. professor mathematics and natural philosophy. 3 assistant teachers. The course of study is liberal and embraces 4 years. Tuition and board remarkably low. The *university of Nashville* is one of the most important institutions in the western States. The philosophical apparatus cost in London \$6,000. The mineralogical cabinet contains more than 10,000 specimens. Total annual expense of students, \$100. Theological students of all denominations admitted at half price. At *Greenville* is a college, the funds of which amount to \$5,000, all received from individuals. *Knorrville college* is in East Tennessee. *Southern and western theological institution, at Maryville, East Tennessee*, established in 1819, by the Presbyterian synod of Tennessee. Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. principal instructor. A boarding-house is connected, and a farm, which is cultivated by indigent students. The institution is both literary and theological.

KENTUCKY.

The literary fund of Kentucky, amounts to \$140,917 44. Two or three years since, it was supposed that not more than one third of the children between four and fifteen attend school. At *Elkton*, Todd county, is a preparatory school of a high order, under the care of Rev. J. J. Pierce. *Cumberland college*, at *Princeton*, founded in 1825, under the care of the Cumberland Presbyterians. A college building has been erected, 120 feet long, 45 wide, and three stories high. Great benefits have resulted from the manual labor system. *Centre college* at *Danville*, incorporated 1818, managed by a Board of 11 trustees, appointed from time to time by the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky. The legislature gave up all control over its concerns, and surrendered it to the synod in consideration of their endowing it without legislative assistance. Rev. J. C. Young, president and professor of mental philosophy; J. M. Buchanan, professor of mathematics; Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, professor of ancient languages; L. W. Green, professor of belles lettres and political economy; Luke Munsell, M. D. professor of chemistry, natural philosophy, and mineralogy; Rev. Joseph Huber, professor of modern languages; William G. Allen, Henry G. Cummings, tutors of grammar school. The students are required to attend a Bible recitation on the Sabbath. Expenses, exclusive of books and clothing, from 80 to \$100 per annum. Some respectable students expend only from 65 to \$80. Those intended for the ministry, by working on a farm two hours a day, can be supported on \$60 per annum. All students will soon enjoy the same benefits. Connected with the college is a grammar school, and a primary school. Under the same board is an *institution for the deaf and dumb*, endowed by Congress. In *Danville* is a *female school* of a high order, under the care of Rev. James K. Burch. At *Monticello* is an academy under the care of T. C. Tupper. Near Salem C. H. Clarke county, is the *Sylvan academy*, under the care of Rev. O. S. Hinckley. At Lexington is the *Shelby female academy*, under the care of J. L. and W. Tracy. A classical school for boys, and an infant school are connected. The Messrs. Van Dorens have a seminary which they call the *Collegiate institute*, at Lexington. At *Winchester* is a female school, superintended by Willis Collins. At *Versailles*, another similar institution, under the care of Miss C. A. Tillery. At *Hillsborough*, Samuel Davis Blythe instructs an English and classical school. The *Transylvania university*, at Lexington, is nearly in the centre of the valley of the Mississippi. The buildings stand on an eminence, removed from the city. Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, president; John Lutz, D. P. professor mathematics; E. Rovel, professor of languages; Charles E. Bains, principal of the preparatory department. At Bardstown, is *St. Joseph's*, a Roman Catholic college. At *Georgetown*, is a Baptist institution, lately under the care of Rev. Joel S. Bacon. The professors are George W. Eaton, languages and philosophy; S. Hatch, chemistry; William Craig, tutor; and C. Lewis, principal of the preparatory department. Expenses, \$100 per annum. It is 12 miles from Lexington, and 17 from Frankfort. *Augusta college* is a Methodist institution, in Bracken county, on the Ohio river, established as an academy in 1822, and as a college in 1829.

MISSOURI.

At St. Louis is a Catholic institution, founded in 1829. Edifice is a brick building, 60 feet by 40, about to be enlarged. It has a pleasant situation. Corporations have been formed for 9 academies. In *Marion county*, a college is about being commenced. Another similar institution is also contemplated.

ILLINOIS.

A thirty-sixth part of each township is granted for the support of schools; and three per cent of the net proceeds of the United States' lands, sold within the State, is appropriated for the encouragement of learning, of which a sixth part is required to be bestowed on a college or university. A further provision has been made for a university, by the grant of two townships of land by the United States. An "Illinois institute of education," was lately formed at Vandalia. *Illinois college*, at Jacksonville. Rev. Edward Beecher, president;

Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy ; Rev. W. Kirby, professor of Latin and Greek ; Erastus Colton, preparatory department. About \$46,000 have been raised in the East and West, towards founding this institution. The building will accommodate 100 students. A philosophical apparatus, worth \$600 or \$800 has been procured. A president, two professors, and an instructor in the preparatory department have been provided. The college stands on a rising ground, in front of which is a beautiful prairie of 13,000 acres, or 20 square miles of the richest soil. At *Alton*, Madison county, an institution for the Baptists is about to be commenced. The library, and other property at Rock Spring will be procured. An organized college of the first order, it is intended soon to establish. Instruction, we believe, has been already commenced. Two or three other institutions are contemplated.

INDIANA.

The thirty-sixth part of each township of land is reserved for the support of education. Reservations are also provided for the benefit of the *Indiana college* at Bloomington. The funds of this institution will amount, when the land is sold, to \$60,000. About half are now sold. Two college buildings have been erected, one 40 feet by 30, the other 75 feet by 55, three stories in height. The situation of the college is very pleasant. The course of instruction is thorough. The Cambridge mathematics are a part. *South Hanover college*, and *Indiana theological seminary*. Located at South Hanover, six miles below Madison, Jefferson county, on the banks of the Ohio. The college edifice is 40 feet by 100, and three stories high. Eight dormitories, 12 feet square have been erected, and a carpenter's, a cooper's, and a wagon-maker's shop. It was founded in the year 1825, very much through the instrumentality of Rev. Messrs. John F. Crowe, and James M. Dickey. The president is James Blythe, D. D. who is professor of rhetoric, chemistry, natural, mental, and moral philosophy ; Rev. John F. Crowe, professor of logic, belles lettres, and political economy ; John H. Harney, mathematics and natural philosophy ; Mark A. H. Niles, languages ; Rev. John Matthews, D. D. theology ; Rev. John W. Cunningham, biblical literature.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

A society for the promotion of the civilization and Christianization of the north-western tribes, has been recently established at Detroit. Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. is president. It is called the "Algic Society."

OHIO.

Three fourths of a mill on a dollar is levied on the ad valorem amount of the general list of taxable property in the State, for the support of common schools. We are not aware that there are any flourishing incorporated academies in the State. At *Marietta* is the institute of education, under the supervision of Messrs. Bingham, French, and Adams. It comprises four departments ; infant school, primary school, ladies' seminary, and young men's high school. The year is divided into two terms. Tuition, from \$2 50 to \$7. Students in all the departments, about 130. Provision is made for manual labor. At *Granville* is a literary and theological (Baptist) institution. Rev. John Pratt, principal ; Paschal Carter, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy ; A. H. Frink, teacher. It commenced operations in December, 1831. A commodious building has been erected. Annual expenses, about \$70. There is a female seminary in the same place. At *New Franklin* there is a college. At Gambier, Knox county, is *Kenyon college*, an Episcopal institution, founded by Bishop Chase. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine is now president. Rev. William Sparrow, Milnor professor of theology ; Rev. C. W. Fitch, languages ; John Kendrick, philosophy and rhetoric ; Rev. George Dennison, mathematics and natural philosophy. It has 8,000 acres of land. It received about \$13,000 from England. A diocesan theological seminary is connected. A very large and commodious building of stone has been erected. *Miami university at Oxford*. This institution is in Butler county, adjoining the State of Indiana. The lands of Oxford

belong in fee simple to the university. The township is 6 miles square, and contains 3,000 inhabitants. The university was chartered in 1809, and went into operation in 1824. The annual revenue of the institution, is more than \$4,000, and it is rapidly increasing. The situation is represented to be delightful. The number of instructors is 11. *Ohio university at Athens.* This institution is supported by two townships of land, given by congress for the purpose. Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D. president and professor of logic, rhetoric, &c.; professors Thomas M. Drake, M. D. natural philosophy and natural history; Rev. William Wall, mathematics; Joseph Dana, Latin and Greek; Daniel Read, academical preceptor. *Lane seminary, at Cincinnati.* Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. president and professor of theology; Rev. T. J. Biggs, professor of church history and church polity; Rev. C. E. Stowe, professor of biblical literature; Rev. N. H. Folsom, professor of languages; Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D. professor of chemistry; E. Whitney, teacher. In the early part of 1832, the committee commenced the erection of a seminary edifice, 100 feet long, and 40 feet deep, and four stories high, with a basement, which will contain more than 100 single rooms. The estimated cost of this building is \$8,000. Near 40 of the rooms are now occupied, and the remainder will be finished by the close of the spring vacation. The committee have recently purchased from Mr. Elnathan Kemper all his farm adjoining that of the seminary, containing about 51 acres of his most valuable land. The table has been, to a great extent, furnished from the farm with milk and butter, and with all the vegetables necessary; and as it has been the wish of the students, to dispense with tea and coffee, and all articles of luxury, and to live on principles of Christian simplicity and economy, the committee have been able to furnish board at \$1 per week, without loss to the institution. Expenses of theological department. Board, including the two sessions of 40 weeks at \$1 per week, \$40; for rent of room, from \$3 to \$5, average \$4, those having double rooms, \$2; washing, 40 weeks, \$7; fuel, \$5; light, \$3; contingent expenses, use of library, wood for recitation rooms, sweeping, &c. \$3; tuition, gratis; total, \$60. Literary department. Expenses the same as in the theological department, \$60; an addition for tuition of \$20; total, \$80. *Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati.* Students, 110; professors, J. Cobb, J. Whitman, J. Smith, E. Slack, J. Moorhead, C. E. Pierson. An institution, called the *Reformed medical college*, has lately been commenced. At Hudson, in Portage county, is the *Western Reserve college*. Rev. Charles B. Storrs, president; professors, Rev. Beriah Green, sacred literature; Rev. Rufus L. Nutting, languages; Elizur Wright, Jr. mathematics and natural philosophy; Rev. David L. Coe, assistant instructor. We quote the following from a communication of one of the officers. "The Western Reserve college was founded February 7, 1826. Its founders were Christians, and generally from New England. The motives by which they were urged to this measure, were supplied, mainly, by the spiritual necessities of the western country. It was well known, that the increase of competent Christian ministers bore no just proportion to the increase of congregations; and the apprehension could not be put away, that unless western youth of intelligence and piety might be prepared for the ministry, on western ground, the immense field there whitening for the harvest, must be surrendered to waste and desolation. The effort which gave birth to this college, was, emphatically, an effort of Christian benevolence, faith, and prayer. And thus far, uncommon prosperity has attended its progress. On applying for a charter, the friends of the college solicited and obtained such an one as puts the institution wholly under the control of its original founders, and secures to it complete exemption from the embarrassments which usually grow out of mixed corporations. Its funds consist exclusively of private benefactions. It has neither received nor asked aid of the Commonwealth. Its friends feel a stronger confidence in its permanent purity and usefulness on this account, and by consequence, a warmer attachment to its interests. Manual labor is introduced, as part of its general system of discipline, and strong confidence is felt in the favorable results of the experiment. In connection with the classical or collegiate, there is a theological department in this institution. The course of study in both these departments is nearly the same as that adopted in the best colleges and theological seminaries of New England."

VIEW OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGES, 1833.

NAME.	LOCATION.	when foun- ded.	PRESIDENT.	No. of Inst.	whole no. A- lumni.	Atum- ni iv- ing.	No. Min.	No. iv.	Grad. in 1832.	Undergrad. 1832-33.	Prof. re- lig.	Ass. coll. fund.	Ass. by E. Soc. stud.	Med. Stu- dents	Vols. Coll. Labr.	Vols. Stud. Labr.
Waterville, Bowdoin,	Waterville, Me.	1820	Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.	5	72	66	18	14	4	9	19	21	33	32	51	600
Dartmouth, Univ. of Vermont,	Brunswick, Me.	1794	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	6	792	717	41	37	27	30	41	50	36	157	39	600
Middlebury, Williams,	Hanover, N. H.	1770	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	10	1701	402	519	174	32	33	39	61	48	131	63	3500
Amherst, Harvard Univ.	Burlington, Vt.	1791	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	4	572	485	223	204	27	24	31	36	37	123	76	3110
Brown University, Washington,	Middlebury, Vt.	1800	Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.	5	759	617	225	189	13	27	32	35	39	133	91	2325
Wesleyan Univ.	Williamstown, Mass.	1821	Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	9	303	297	66	65	33	41	50	61	72	227	139	6250
Yale,	Amherst, Mass.	1638	Hon. Josiah Quincy, L. L. D.	24	5685	2210	1312	302	66	56	55	56	43	210	61	4600
Columbia, Univ. of N. Y. city,	Cambridge, Mass.	1764	Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.	3	1219	900	450	260	21	22	30	39	42	133	36	5600
Union,	Hartford, Ct.	1826	Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D.	9	4609	2506	1297	559	31	13	13	14	20	60	36	2500
Hamilton, Geneva,	Middletown, Ct.	1831	Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	16	1100	1253	263	252	96	93	75	88	98	354	135	3000
Rutgers, Coll. of N. Jersey,	New Haven, Ct.	1754	Hon. Wm. A. Duer, L. L. D.	13	1373	160	13	9	4	91	63	33	13	205	42	8150
University of Penn.	New York city,	1795	Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D.	16	130	130	9	9	96	91	63	33	13	205	42	5150
Jefferson,	Schenectady, N. Y.	1812	Rev. E. Nott, D. D.	9	13	13	9	9	4	9	17	32	19	77	5	1150
Lafayette,	Clinton, N. Y.	1825	Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D.	6	13	13	9	9	4	3	15	16	5	44	5	320
Pennsylvania, Western Univ.	Geneva, N. Y.	1770	Rev. Philip Milledoller, D. D.	6	1930	1190	406	20	20	24	22	15	9	70	50	2500
Washington, Allegheny,	Princeton, N. J.	1746	Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.	11	401	371	170	157	25	43	40	40	10	133	73	7000
St. Mary's,* Univ. of Maryland,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1755	Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D.	6	34	31	10	8	5	27	28	27	24	106	367	1200
St. John's, Mt. St. Mary's,*	Canonsburg, Pa.	1802	Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D.	3	640	371	170	157	25	23	40	42	45	155	100	2400
Georgetown,* Columbian,	Easton, Pa.	1833	Rev. George Junkin,	4	34	31	10	8	5	10	6	10	24	50	3	500
Randolph Macon, Hampton Sidney,	Gettysburg, Pa.	1820	Rev. E. L. Hazeltin, D. D.	4	146	146	9	9	4	10	6	10	24	50	3	400
Washington, Va.	Pittsburg, Pa.	1806	Rev. R. Bruce, M. D.	4	9	9	9	9	4	10	6	10	24	50	3	500
Univ. of Virginia,	Washington, Pa.	1815	Rev. D. Mc Conaughy,	3	9	9	9	9	4	10	6	10	24	50	3	400
William & Mary,	Meadville, Pa.	1799	Rev. T. Alden, D. D.	13	640	371	170	157	25	23	40	42	45	155	100	2400
	Baltimore, Md.	1812	Samuel Eccleston,	11	12	12	12	12	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	2700
	Annapolis, Md.	1734	Rev. Charles Williams, D. D.	5	12	12	12	12	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	7000
	Near Emmetsburg,	1830	John B. Purcell,	19	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	7000
	Georgetown, D. C.	1799	Thomas F. Mulledy,	25	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	7000
	Washington, D. C.	1821	Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	9	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	7000
	Floydton, Va.	1831	Rev. John Emory, D. D.	4	380	380	152	152	57	11	11	11	11	11	11	3500
	Prince Edward Co.	1774	J. P. Cushing, Esq.	6	533	533	152	152	57	11	11	11	11	11	11	3500
	Lexington, Va.	1812	Louis Marshall, M. D.	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	7	17	32	1	6500
	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	R. Patterson, Chairman.	9	533	533	152	152	57	11	11	11	11	11	11	1500
	Williamsburg, Va.	1692	Rev. A. Empe, D. D.	4	533	533	152	152	57	11	11	11	11	11	11	3500

Univ. N. Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1791	Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	9	434	27	3	2	5	11	20	10	13	69	4	8	6	1300
Charleston, S. C.	1755	Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D.	7	32				36	33	45	15	93	59	4			3000
Coll. S. Carolina, Columbia, S. C.	1801	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	6					13	19	24	32	22	97	30	7		10000
Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga.	1785	Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D.	9	286													3000
Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alaba.	1823	Rev. Alva Woods, D. D.															
Jefferson, Washington, Miss.	1802	Alden Partridge,	12										98				
Coll. of Louisiana, Jackson, Louisiana,	1825	H. H. Gird,	3										55				72
Greenville, Green Co. Tenn.	1794	Henry Hoss, Esq.						4					81	8			350
Univ. of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.	1806	Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D.	5	103				9					95				1200
E. Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.		Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D.											21				2000
Transylvania Uni. Lexington, Ky.	1793	Rev. B. O. Peers,	4					6					141				340
Centre, Danville, Ky.	1822	Rev. John C. Young,	6	60				16	19	20	19	17	66	11	5		1500
Augusta, Augusta, Ky.	1822	Rev. J. S. Tomlinson,	7	13									75				700
Cumberland, Georgetown, Ky.	1825	Rev. F. R. Cossitt,	3										57				2000
St. Joseph's,* Georgetown, Ky.	1830		7										125				500
St. Louis,* Bardstown, Ky.	1819	George A. M. Elder,	15	37									8				1300
Illinois, St. Louis, Mo.	1829	P. J. Verhaegen,	6						4	4			34	12	1		1000
Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.	1829	Rev. Edward Beecher,	4					5	5	10	11	8	35				400
South Hanover, South Hanover, Ind.	1827	Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	6						9	6	20		40				200
Franklin, New Athens, Ohio,	1824	Rev. J. Blythe, D. D.	3										30				
Kenyon, Gambier, O.	1823	Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine,	4	60									57				1000
Univ. of Ohio, Athens, O.	1802	Rev. R. G. Wilson, D. D.	4	80				11	21	26	43	48	143	60			2000
Miami University, Oxford, O.	1824	Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D.	9	10				4	6	10	8	22	46				2000
Western Reserve, Hudson, O.	1826	Rev. C. B. Storrs,	5														300

* Catholic Colleges; a large part of the students in these belong to the preparatory department.

TOTAL.—Colleges,		Graduates in 1832,	670	Professors of religion,		1063
Instructors,		Seniors in 1832-33,	711	Assisted by College funds,		346
Alumni,		Juniors,	783	Do. by Education Societies,		344
Alumni living,		Sophomores,	850	Medical Students,		1037
Ministers,		Freshmen,	807	Volumes in college libraries,		207990
Ministers living,		Total,	5335	In the social libraries of students,		32332

* Catholic Colleges; a large part of the students in these belong to the preparatory department.

TOTAL.—Colleges,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Instructors,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Alumni,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Alumni living,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ministers,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ministers living,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Graduates in 1832,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Seniors in 1832-33,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Juniors,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sophomores,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Freshmen,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Professors of religion,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Assisted by College funds,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Do. by Education Societies,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medical Students,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Volumes in college libraries,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
In the social libraries of students,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

NOTE.—For the statements respecting the Catholic colleges, and for three or four others, we are indebted to the American Almanac, for 1833. Most of the western and southern colleges have preparatory departments, in which there is frequently an equal number to those of the four classes in college. We shall furnish some additional tabular views in our next number.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Obituary Address at the funeral of the
Rev. Royal Washburn, pastor of the 1st church
and parish, Amherst, Mass. By N. W. FISKE.
Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams, 1833. pp. 44.

Of the public men who have recently, in such numbers, paid the debt of nature in this country, hardly any one is so worthy of being held up for an example, as Mr. Washburn. We have rarely seen the individual with whom it was more profitable to be associated, both in an intellectual or religious respect. He united in a remarkable degree sound common sense, intelligent piety, and unaffected Christian humility. His reading was somewhat extensive and always discriminating, his knowledge of human character and of passing events distinct, and all turned to the best practical purposes. Professor Fiske had long known him well, and in his impressive and beautiful sketch states nothing but the truth. We hope he will give a more extended memoir. We know it would be acceptable and useful.

Two discourses on the divinity of Christ,
delivered in Hallowell, Me. Dec. 1832, by GEORGE
SHEPARD, pastor of the 1st Congregational
church in Hallowell. Glazier, Masters & Co.
pp. 45.

The fundamental doctrine of the real divinity of our Lord is here stated with great perspicuity and point, and with entire freedom from asperity and party feeling. The first sermon is occupied with a statement of the principal proofs of the doctrine, and the second with an exhibition of its practical effects. Mr. Shepard writes in a masculine style, and with that solemnity which ought ever to mark a production whose object is to exhibit the only ground of hope for lost men. We commend it heartily to the attention of our readers.

The origin and history of Missions,
compiled from authentic documents. By Rev.
THOMAS SMITH, of London, and Rev. JOHN O.
CHOULES, of Newport, R. I. illustrated by en-
gravings. Boston: Samuel Walker and Lincoln
and Edmands.

Six numbers of this history are now published, in which are described the missions of the Moravians, Serampore Baptists, General Baptists, Baptist Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and in part, of the Church Missionary Society. It is in a quarto form, making thus far 576 pages. Two or three engravings on steel accompany each number, some of them very finely executed. The history is written in a familiar style, and is composed very much of

connected extracts from the journals of the missionaries. So far as we have examined, it is faithfully and impartially done. It is a condensed and interesting sketch of the commencement of the great enterprise for the renovation of the world. It is no objection, that it is not elaborately and philosophically written. The time for a work of that sort has not come.

Who troubles Israel? a Discourse
delivered in Conway, Ms. on the day of the annual
thanksgiving, Nov. 29, 1832. By DANIEL CROSBY,
pastor of the Congregational church. Am-
herst: J. S. & C. Adams. pp. 24.

One of the valuable and fearless productions which has been called forth by the temperance reform.

The relation of Christianity to the civil
government in the United States. Preached in
Charleston, S. C. Feb. 13, 1833, by JASPER ADAMS,
D. D. President of the College of Charleston.
Charleston: E. A. Miller, 1833. pp. 56.

A subject of vital importance, and discussed in a thorough, and for a pamphlet, in an elaborate manner. Mr. Adams proves very conclusively that nearly all our state-constitutions are founded on the assumption that Christianity is the religion of the country. He shows that our only hope of a continued national existence depends on our maintaining the institutions and cherishing the spirit of our religion. The discourse is rich as furnishing materials for reflection.

First Annual Report of the Society for
Promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institu-
tions. By THEODORE D. WELD, general Agent.
New York: S. W. Benedict & Co. 1833. pp. 120.

The development of a subject of great importance, to which we shall recur again.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Ameri-
can Colonization Society, 1833. pp. 40.

This report gives a faithful and highly encouraging view of the state and prospects of the colony. The favor of Heaven towards this interesting settlement, continues to be conspicuously manifested.

A brief survey of the great extent and
evil tendencies of the lottery system, as existing
in the United States. By JON R. TYSON, Esq.
Philadelphia: William Brown, 1833. pp. 48.

We commend this pamphlet and a lecture by Mr. G. W. Gordon of Boston, as worthy of serious perusal, and as deserving of circulation till the lottery system is extirpated.

Idolatry misrepresents the Deity. A sermon at the ordination of Rev. Ira Tracy, as missionary to Eastern Asia. By Rev. JOSEPH TRACY. Windsor, Vt. 1833. pp. 16.

A specimen of close argumentation, showing what a clear mind will produce on an old subject;—a good tract for all missionaries.

Elevated attainments in piety, essential to successful study of the scriptures. A sermon delivered at the ordination of Mr. William R. Williams in New York City, Dec. 17, 1832. By FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. President of Brown University. pp. 26.

The sentiment is enforced and illustrated in the author's usual felicitous manner.

Poems by Mrs. FELICIA HEMANS, with a Preface by the American Editor. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1833. 2 vols. pp. 276 and 288.

These poems are selected with good taste.

Domestic Portraiture; or, the successful application of religious principle in the education of a family, exemplified in the memoirs of three of the deceased children of the Rev. Legh Richmond. New York: J. Leavitt. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1833. pp. 292.

This book would find a more ready sale, if it was simply called the "Life of three of Legh Richmond's children," as it in fact is. The title is too cumbersome. The book is one of real value and of touching interest. If our readers take up the life of Wilberforce Richmond, particularly, they will not lay it aside till it is read through. We have rarely perused a more affecting memorial. The character of Richmond, the father, is presented in new attractions.

Elements of History, ancient and modern; with a chart and tables of history included within the volume. By J. E. WORCESTER. Boston: Hilliard, Gray & Co. 1833. pp. 403.

The historical atlas has hitherto been an essential accompaniment of the Elements of History. But as the expense of the atlas has operated as an objection to its introduction, the author has put the Elements into such a state, by folding in the volume the chart of general history, and a series of tables of history, that it may be used without the Atlas. Our readers will find this book a very faithful and condensed outline of sacred and secular history, written in a good style for such a work.

Progress of discovery on the northern coast of America, by PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. with a map and engravings. pp. 360.

This book belongs to the series of the Harpers. It is an entertaining and well-digested volume, for such as cannot read the larger works of Parry and Franklin. In the latter volume, there are some striking facts, which show the power of Christianity to sustain the soul in the last extremity of human suffering.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

CHARLES SOULE, inst. pastor, Cong. North Bridgton, Maine. Jan. 22, 1833.

SILAS M'KEEN, inst. pastor, Cong. Belfast, Me. Feb. 28, 1833.

G. W. HATHAWAY, ord. pastor, Cong. Bloomfield, Me. Mar. 20, 1833.

WILLIAM B. KELLEY, ord. evan. Baptist, Peeling, New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1833.

DAVID ROOT, inst. pastor, Cong. Dover, N. H. Feb. 6, 1833.

AMOS BLANCHARD, inst. pastor, Cong. Lyndon, Vermont, Dec. 9, 1832.

AMOS FOSTER, inst. pastor, Cong. Putney, Vt. Feb. 13, 1833.

WARREN NICHOLS, ord. evang. Springfield, Massachusetts, Nov. 21, 1832.

ALEXANDER W. McCLURE, ord. pastor, Cong. Malden, Ms. Dec. 19, 1832.

JAMES KIMBALL, inst. pastor, Cong. Oakham, Ms. Dec. 26, 1832.

LOREN ROBBINS, ord. pastor, Cong. Oxford, Ms. Dec. 26, 1832.

SETH CHAPIN, inst. colleague pastor, Cong. Middle Granville, Ms. Jan. 6, 1833.

EBENEZER NEWHALL, inst. pastor, Cong. Lincoln, Ms. Jan. 16, 1833.

SIDNEY HOLMAN, ord. pastor, Cong. Saugus, Ms. Jan. 16, 1833.

JOHN TODD, inst. pastor, Cong. Northampton, Ms. Jan. 30, 1833.

GEORGE B. CHEEVER, ord. pastor, Cong. Salem, Ms. Feb. 13, 1833.

MOSES THACHER, inst. pastor, Cong. North Wrentham, Ms. Feb. 20, 1833.

THOMAS BELLOWES, ord. pastor, Cong. Greenfield, Ms. Feb. 21, 1833.

LUCIUS FIELD, inst. pastor, Cong. Tyringham, Ms. March, 27, 1833.

CHARLES SIMMONS, ord. pastor, Cong. Attleborough and Seekonk, Dec. 26, 1832.

BARNABAS PHINNEY, inst. pastor, Cong. Pawtucket, Jan. 2, 1833.

CORNELIUS C. VANERSDALEN, ord. pastor, Cong. Hartford, Connecticut, Dec. 27, 1832.

WILLIAM C. WALTON, inst. pastor, Cong. Hartford, Jan. 9, 1833.

ALLEN C. MORGAN, ord. priest, Epis. Watertown Ct. Jan. 17, 1833.

DAVID S. TOMLINSON, ord. priest, Epis. Watertown, Ct. Jan. 17, 1833.

ASA KING, inst. pastor, Cong. Canterbury, Ct. Jan. 23, 1833.

HIRAM P. ARMS, inst. pastor, Cong. Wolcottville, Ct. Feb. 6, 1833.

SAMUEL SPRING, inst. pastor, Cong. East Hartford, Ct. Feb. 14, 1833.

STEPHEN JOHNSON, ord. miss. Cong. Griswold, Ct. Feb. 21, 1833.

WILLIAM H. BEECHER, inst. pastor, Cong. Middletown, Ct. March, 13, 1833.

J. JENKINS, ord. pastor, Welch Cong. New York, Nov. 25, 1832.

LEICESTER A. SAWYER, inst. pastor, Pres. Martinburgh, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1832.

WILLIAM A. HYDE, inst. pastor, Cong. Yorktown, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1833.

JOHN THALHNER, inst. pastor, Pres. East Mendon, N. Y. Feb. 28, 1833.

LUKE LYONS, inst. pastor, Pres. Rochester, N. Y. March, 12, 1833.

JARED B. WATERBURY, inst. pastor, Pres. Hudson, N. Y. H. B. PIERPONT, ord. evang. Pres. Rochester, N. Y. March, 13, 1833.

CHARLES E. AVERY, inst. pastor, Pres. Scipio, N. Y. March 16, 1833.

ABRAHAM MESSLER, inst. pastor, Somerville, New Jersey, Dec. 4, 1832.

ISAAC D. COLE, inst. pastor, Ref. Dutch, Paterson, N. J. Jan. 6, 1833.

GEORGE S. WOODHULL, inst. pastor, Pres. Middletown Point, N. J. March, 5, 1833.

JOHN NEAL McLEOD, inst. past. Pres. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jan. 14, 1831.

LINDLEY C. RUTLER, inst. pastor, Pres. Shearman's Valley, Perry Co. Pa. Jan. 29, 1833.

JAMES KNOX, ord. pastor, Pres. New Castle, Delaware, Nov. 21, 1832.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, *Inst. pastor, Pres. Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 26, 1832.*

ELIPHALET BOSWORTH, *ord. evan. Pres. Washington, District of Columbia, Jan. 9, 1833.*

DAVID McELHERAN, *ord. priest, Epis. Charleston, S. C. Jan. 11, 1833.*

C. W. FITCH, *ord. priest, Epis. — Ohio, Dec. 2, 1832.*

REUBEN FRAME, *inst. past. Lower Bethel, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1833.*

Whole number in the above list, 49.

SUMMARY.		STATES.	
Ordinations	19	Maine	3
Installations	30	New Hampshire	2
Total	49	Vermont	2
		Massachusetts	12
		Rhode Island	2
		Connecticut	9
		New York	8
		New Jersey	3
		Pennsylvania	2
		Delaware	1
Pastors	40	Maryland	1
Evangelists	4	District Columbia	1
Priests	4	South Carolina	1
Missionaries	1	Ohio	2
Total	49	Total	49

OFFICES.		DATES.	
Congregational	27	1832. October	1
Presbyterian	14	November	4
Baptist	1	December	8
Episcopal	4	1833. January	17
Reformed Dutch	1	February	11
Not specified	2	March	7
Total	49	Not specified	1
Total	49	Total	49

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology, and Missionaries.

JACOB HERRICK, <i>Cong. Durham, Maine.</i>
JACOB HARDY, <i>et. 37, Cong. Strong, Me. Mar. 20, 1833.</i>
JESSE COBURN, <i>Bap. Hanover, N. H.</i>
OZIAS SILSBY, <i>et. 75, Hillsborough, N. H.</i>
ROYAL WASHBURN, <i>et. 35, Cong. Amherst, Mass. Jan. 1, 1833.</i>
JOB BORDEN, <i>et. 78, Baptist, Fall River, Mass. Jan. 5, 1833.</i>
EZRA S. GOODWIN, <i>et. 46, Cong. Sandwich, Mass.</i>
STEVENS EVERETT, <i>Unit. Cong. Dorchester, Mass.</i>
JOHN M. SMITH, <i>et. 31, Methodist, Middletown, Ct.</i>
JOSHUA L. WILLIAMS, <i>Cong. Middletown, Ct. Dec. 29, 1832.</i>
ALEXANDER McLEOD, <i>D. D. et. 59, Pres. New York, Feb. 17, 1833.</i>
JOHN T. FALEER, <i>et. 60, Ger. Ref. Goshenhoppen, Pa. Feb. 10, 1833.</i>
WILLIAM LEONARD, <i>et. 50, Methodist, Seaford, Delaware, Feb. 16, 1833.</i>
JOHN BROWNLEY, <i>et. 72, Methodist, Matthews Co. Va. March 2, 1833.</i>
ABNER W. CLOPTON, <i>Baptist, Charlotte, C. H. Va. March, 22, 1833.</i>
JOHN WHITFIELD, <i>et. 88, Methodist, North Carolina, Jan. 2, 1833.</i>
ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, <i>Pres. Laurens District, South Carolina, Dec. 30, 1832.</i>
THOMAS RHODES, <i>Baptist, Milledgeville, Georgia, Dec. 23, 1832.</i>
MURDOCK MURPHY, <i>et. 57, Clark Co. Alabama.</i>
ZIBEON PACKARD, <i>Cong. (Student in Theol.) Hebron, Me. of Theol. Sem. Andover, Feb. 11, 1833.</i>

Whole number in the above list, 20.

AGES.		SUMMARY.		STATES.	
From 30 to 40	3	Maine	3	New Hampshire	2
40 50	1	Massachusetts	4	Connecticut	2
50 60	1	New York	1	Pennsylvania	1
60 70	1	Delaware	1	Virginia	2
70 80	1	North Carolina	1	South Carolina	1
80 90	1	Georgia	1	Alabama	1
Not specified	8	Total	20		
Total	20				
Sum of all the ages specified	661				
Average age	54 1-4				

DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational	7	1832. December	3
Presbyterian	2	1833. January	3
Baptist	4	February	4
Methodist	4	March	3
Ger. Ref.	1	Not specified	7
Not specified	2	Total	20
Total	20		

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of the ordinations, &c. for the year ending April 1, 1833.

Ordinations	133	Rhode Island	4
Installations	89	Connecticut	36
Institutions	1	New York	31
		New Jersey	3
		Pennsylvania	9
		Delaware	1
Pastors	149	Maryland	1
Evangelists	28	District of Columbia	13
Priests	11	Virginia	1
Deacons	20	North Carolina	1
Missionaries	11	South Carolina	6
Rectors	1	Ohio	4
Not specified	3	Alabama	1

DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational	118	1831. September	6
Presbyterian	42	October	1
Baptist	23	1832. March	6
Episcopal	32	April	11
Methodist	1	May	22
Universalist	1	June	16
Unitarian	3	July	16
Reformed Dutch	1	August	19
Not specified	2	September	22
		October	28
		November	15
		December	16

STATES.		DATES.	
Maine	17	1833. January	17
New Hampshire	13	February	11
Vermont	9	March	7
Massachusetts	73	Not specified	10

Total No. Ordinations &c. 223.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of deaths, for the year ending April 1, 1833.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30	3	New York	5
30 40	6	New Jersey	3
40 50	1	Pennsylvania	4
50 60	6	Delaware	1
60 70	6	Virginia	6
70 80	6	North Carolina	2
80 90	7	South Carolina	2
Not specified	3	Georgia	3
Sum of all the ages specified	24	Ohio	4
Average age	55 1-3	Indiana	1
		Alabama	1

DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational	17	1831. September	2
Presbyterian	7	December	1
Baptist	8	1832. January	1
Episcopal	2	February	1
Methodist	9	March	4
Reformed Dutch	1	April	2
German Reformed	1	May	2
Roman Catholic	1	June	1
Not specified	10	July	2
		August	1
		September	3
		October	1
		November	5
		December	3

STATES.		DATES.	
Maine	3	1833. January	3
New Hampshire	2	February	4
Vermont	3	March	3
Massachusetts	6	Not specified	19
Connecticut	10		

Total No. of Deaths, 56.

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MAY, 1833.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, was held on Wednesday, April 10, 1833. Appropriations to the amount of \$6,903, were made to 352 young men, in various institutions, as follows :

	Former Benefic.	New Benefic.	Total.	Amo. appro.
4 Theol. Sem's,	55	1	56	\$1,120
11 Colleges,	217	8	225	4,816
28 Academies,	63	7	70	956
43 Institutions,	335	16	351	6,892
Priv. Instruction,	1	0	1	12
	336	16	352	\$6,904

Quite a number of new applicants were rejected this quarter from the fact, that they had not been professors of religion or had not studied the languages for six months, as the new rules require. A larger number than usual, consequently, will probably apply for assistance the next quarter.

The Rev. Benjamin C. Cressy of Salem, Indiana, was appointed to a temporary agency in Worcester county, Mass. From Mr. Cressy's known character as an agent, it is confidently believed much good will result from his labors in that section of the State.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Hartford County Education Society, (Ct.) was held Feb. 13, at Hartford. The Report was read by the Secretary, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Vanarsdalen and Walton and the Secretary of the Parent Society. The Report was well prepared, and has since been published, and will, no doubt, have a happy effect upon the friends of the Education Society in that State. The officers of the Society are Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. President; Rev. Ansel Nash, Secretary, and Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Treasurer.

VOL. V.

The Anniversary of the Middlesex County Education Society, (Ct.) was held Feb. 28, at East Haddam. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, who happily advocated the cause. The Secretary of the Parent Society was present and addressed the meeting. He was followed by addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Case and Crampton. The officers of the Society are Clark Nott, Esq. President; Rev. Charles Bentley, Secretary, and Samuel Southmayd, Esq. Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Litchfield County Education Society, (Ct.) was held Feb. 12, at Litchfield. It was a season of much interest. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Shepard of Ohio, Hickok of Litchfield, Bardwell, Gen. Agent A. B. C. F. M. and Mather, Agent of the A. E. S. The officers of the Society are Hon. Frederick Wolcott, President; Rev. Grant Powers, Sec'y, and Stephen Deming, Esq. Treasurer.

Formation of Auxiliaries.

A Society called "The Barnstable County Education Society," was formed at Barnstable on January 4th, through the agency of Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, who has for a number of months been laboring for the Society. The officers are as follows, viz. Hon. Elisha Doane, of Yarmouth, President; Rev. Asahel Cobb, of Sandwich, Secretary, and Dea. Joseph White, of Yarmouth, Treasurer.

A Society called the "Education Society of Taunton and vicinity," was formed, April 4, by the agency of Rev. Mr. Farnsworth. The officers for the ensuing year are James C. Starkweather, Esq. of Pawtucket, Presi-

dent; Rev. Orin Fowler, of Fall River, Secretary, and Mr. Charles Godfrey, of Taunton, Treasurer.

Views of former Beneficiaries on Refunding.

Extracts from letters received.

"I have this day received your letter. With the sentiments of that letter I fully concur, and since I have not yet thought it my duty to become a minister of the gospel, I have cherished the desire of refunding the sum granted me by the Am. Ed. Society. But I have never yet been fortunate enough to have the means in my power. My situation is now, however, tolerably lucrative, and at the return of my quarterly pay-day I will forward to you one half or thereabouts of the sum due. In the mean time I may be allowed to say, that it is not improbable, that I may ere long enter the ministry; but while I am conscious of being highly useful in my present capacity, and am better qualified to teach the young, than to preach, I have less anxiety to enter that sacred profession immediately."

"Your favor came to hand this day, and merits an early reply. I am aware that the constitution of the Education Society requires all who receive aid from its funds to pay back the amount as speedily as possible. I hope also that no one will be found among its beneficiaries so ungrateful and regardless of Christian obligations as to refuse compliance with the rules of that Society, without whose aid he must have been deprived of the high privilege of preaching the gospel of peace to his dying fellow men. So far as it regards myself, I can truly say it has been my constant purpose to refund the whole amount as early as I should be blessed with the ability to do it."

"I would, were it possible, express the obligations of gratitude which I feel to those who have acted as the agents of the Christian community, through whose instrumentality I was assisted in my preparation for the great work in which I am now engaged. Please express my thanks to the Directors of the Society, and assure them of my ardent desire for the prosperity and continued success of a Society which has already done so much to furnish the world with the gospel of salvation.

"It is my present purpose to refund, in some way, *all* the money I have received from the Society. This will however depend on future circumstances which I cannot control."

"Your very kind and affectionate appeal to me in behalf of the American Education Society was received by the last mail save one. It was directed to F——, on the north side of the Missouri river. Having

been detained in that office for a long time it was at last remailed for B——, where I reside. I regret this circumstance, as it has prevented my prompt reply to a call from a Society, to which I am indebted for the precious privilege of preaching the gospel of Christ.

"I also regret that my response coming late must be what it is. My heart sickens and swells with grief over the operations of dire necessity. But neither the tears which I have often shed in private, nor the prayers which I have offered to Him who seeth in secret and rewardeth openly, nor the efforts which I have made to burst the bands of poverty, have ever enabled me to discharge the debt of justice, gratitude, and love, which I owe to your Society.

"Your Society has been remembered by me, with deep felt gratitude and hope. I have looked to it for a supply of these immense moral wastes in the West, and I still look to it. Praying that the God of heaven may ever bless and prosper your efforts to educate poor and pious young men for the ministry, I am with sincere affection your brother in the gospel."

"A few days since I received yours in which the claims of the American Education Society were presented. The movements of that Society, from one of whose branches I received assistance while preparing for the sacred office of the ministry, I respect,—I *venerate*. Her wants I *feel*. Her claims I *acknowledge*. In her *embarrassments* I feel embarrassed. I hope I have asked myself in view of *another day*, what *can* I do? what *ought* I to do? She has my sympathies and prayers. But what *more* can I do?

"I am not ignorant of the *object* of the Society,—of what it *has* done,—is now doing,—nor, (living in this destitute portion of country, as I have done for more than five years,) of the necessity of its increased exertions. You, dear sir, have known, and probably have *seen* something of the wretchedness of some parts of our country, comparatively destitute of the means of grace,—of the "thousands," as you say, "and hundreds of thousands, who are closing their probationary state and launching into an awful eternity through lack of a preached gospel."

These things are matters of hearsay to most of our eastern Christians; to *me* they are matters of *fact*, of every day's observation. It was to accomplish the objects of your Society in these respects that first brought me through many trials to this destitute region; the same has retained me here. I am the only presbyterian minister in *nine counties* adjoining each other, except that a brother spends one fourth part of his time in one of them. In P——, (one of these counties,) of more than eleven thousand inhabitants, in which, too, the *New*

Harmony influence is exerted, there is not, to my knowledge, a single professor of our denomination. My nearest brother in the ministry is 55 miles distant, the next nearest, 70. I ought to say brother M—— has lived in P—— during the summer past, though he is not there now only one fourth of his time.——By such means, and with the strictest economy, I think I shall obtain a subsistence. I have an assurance thus far, that "*my bread and water shall not fail.*" But I have not the means of going any further.

It is, I believe, a rule of your Society, "when those who have been patronized devote themselves to the missionary cause, either in foreign lands, or the remote settlements of our country, or are providentially placed in circumstances where an effort to refund would impair their usefulness, then by making the request, their obligations can be cancelled." Such a request, *being in such circumstances*, I now make to your Society."

The notes, held by the Society against the individuals who wrote the letters from which the last two extracts were taken, were cancelled by the Directors at their last meeting.

Extract from the Report of the Rev. Mr. Nash, Secretary of the Hartford County Education Society.

Information needed.

"THE subject has been laid before a few congregations by the Secretary of the County Society. As facts connected with this subject have thus been communicated, they have, in some instances, awakened surprise, in all have been heard with attention and interest, and have in good degree, called into exercise the charity which seeketh not her own. The principal reason why the Christian public has not sooner and in greater degree felt and acted on the momentous subject of preparing men for the Christian ministry, has been the want of information. As the friends of religion have been made acquainted with the facts in the case, they have felt that something must be done and have been disposed, both by their contributions and their prayers, to come up to the help of the Lord. With regard to the subject which we are contemplating as well as to all other subjects, it is strictly true that if we would have men willing to act and to give, we must convince them that there is need of their so doing, and likewise that they may act and give with fair prospects of success. It is too obvious to need proof, that Christians cannot be expected to make efforts to supply the world with religious instructors unless they be well informed in relation to the subject. In order to this it

must be often presented to their minds, and its claims to their attention urged upon them. They must be made acquainted with the present demand which exists in the world at large and in our own country, for an increase of the number of competent Christian ministers, and must feel that this demand can be met only by special, self-denying, spirited efforts."

Greater efforts should be made.

"Who can avoid the impression, that this call is rendered immensely more pressing by the efforts now put forth to propagate error in various forms? Besides the struggles of infidelity to gain a ruinous ascendancy over the minds of men, the See of Rome is making unwonted exertions to propagate its faith in our borders. Who has not heard of the men and the treasure that have lately been wafted to us from the old world in such abundance, with the sole design of bringing Americans to pay homage to the self-styled successor of St. Peter, claiming to possess the keys of heaven and of hell? But who that loves his country or the true church of God, can be willing to see popery spread over the land?—a religion essentially at variance with all our civil and our religious institutions?—a religion of which it has been truly said, that if it does not find a people vicious it will soon make them so? As we behold error and sin coming in like a flood, how shall we so effectually raise up a standard against them, as by contributing to qualify able, devoted men to teach the truth? The fact ought to be universally known, that our times are such as to make a most urgent demand for an increase of men of this character. When moral desolation is spread so far and wide in the country and such numbers are desiring and seeking to extend it still farther, how is a host of men needed not only to check its progress, but to labor with zeal and efficiency that the land may be brought under the influence of the religion which came from heaven! But how can this host be prepared for the work in which it is so much needed? Only by special, strenuous, self-denying efforts on the part of them who love the Saviour and his cause. The church must take the talent and the piety which are to be found in our fields and our workshops, and cultivate them for Christ and the church. The work which needs to be done is altogether too great, and our exigencies too pressing to suffer us to rely on the young men who are able to educate themselves. If our only supply of spiritual laborers is to come from this source, then for a long season where we can hope to have one individual introduced into the ministry, we shall need a hundred."

Encouragement.

"But the encouragement with which we are furnished to employ our property, our

time, and influence in this cause, is most ample. Passing by what arises from the general providence of God and the declarations of his word, I shall briefly notice the success which has attended the efforts already made. The national society instituted for the purpose of aiding young men in their preparation for the ministry, has been signally blessed of Heaven. Well may we regard it as an honor and a privilege to be auxiliary to an institution so highly favored of God. During the sixteen years that this institution has been in operation, it has aided more than fourteen hundred young men by its funds. It has been the means of introducing into the ministry more than twice the number of the congregational ministers in this State. It is now affording assistance to more than seven hundred young men who are preparing to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. It is ascertained that at least one in six of all the students in our theological seminaries is its beneficiary; and one in ten of those who are from time to time ordained and installed in our churches, has been assisted by it in preparing for his work. This institution has adopted the noble resolution to afford assistance to all young men who apply for it with the requisite character, and has cast itself on the Christian public for the means of carrying this resolution into effect. In the success which has already crowned its efforts and in the spirit with which its operations are now conducted, we have cheering evidence, that our labor in this good cause shall not be in vain in the Lord. It may well encourage us to know that the American Education Society, to whose magnanimous efforts we would contribute our feeble aid, now enjoys the full confidence of the Christian public. Such are the wisdom and efficiency which have characterized its proceedings, that every intelligent friend of religion is happy to make its treasury the repository of his charities. Its doings have fully solved the problem whether young men can be successfully assisted by charity in their preparation for the ministry, and have happily illustrated the proper method of assisting them. The question once of doubtful solution in many minds, whether individuals could be taken from the humbler walks of life and prepared for the ministry with fair prospects of success, now no longer exists. By abundant experience it has been fully settled."

Address of the Rev. John M. Peck, before the Illinois Branch of the American Education Society, in support of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the American Education Society, from the wisdom of its plans, the efficiency of its operations, and the liberality of its spirit, is entitled to the confidence and co-operation of the churches.

MR. PRESIDENT,—In presenting this resolution, it is not necessary for me to offer

any remarks upon the Education Society, in showing the "wisdom of its plans." That has been done already, in the report which has just been read and adopted. Nor shall I attempt to prove the "energy of its operations." That also has been made to appear in the report.

My remarks will be directed chiefly to a brief view of the "**LIBERALITY OF ITS SPIRIT.**"

That the American Education Society is formed and conducted on liberal principles, will be manifest to all, who will make themselves acquainted with its organization, and the general course of its operations. But here it will be necessary to explain. With the distinct object in view of educating men to the gospel ministry, there must necessarily be some restrictions and limitations, and these without a departure from a spirit of liberality.

The society is not liberal enough to educate *any* young man, who may evince talents deserving of cultivation. Unquestionable evidence of *piety*, love to the Redeemer, and deep devotion to his cause, must be had. Let it not be said then, that this society is so liberal as to bestow its patronage upon any young man, however deserving the means of education, but who does not give evidence of a *change of heart*.

Nor does this society offer to educate every *pious* young man in the church. There must be some development of *talent* suited to the ministry. He must possess a burning "*desire*" for the work, and be willing to sacrifice every worldly advantage that comes in competition with it.

Nor is the society liberal enough to educate beneficiaries from every sect in Christendom, and of every cast of doctrine. The leading *principles of doctrine and practice*, held by evangelical Christians, are to be regarded.

Young men of talents and piety from those denominations, which hold to the doctrine of a Triune God, the divine character and supreme authority of Jesus Christ, the vicarious character and entire efficiency of his atoning sacrifice to save sinners, the depravity of the human heart, the necessity of the influence of the Holy Spirit in forming the Christian character, justification by faith in Christ, the necessity of practical godliness, the everlasting glories of heaven to the righteous, and the eternal torments of hell to the wicked, are some of the leading principles that must be kept in view.

Still I maintain that this society is sufficiently liberal in its spirit to satisfy the wishes of any reasonable Christian,—quite as liberal as it can be with due regard to its own character, and the character of the ministry that is to be raised up.

Its liberality is seen in the following particulars:

1. In its organization of individuals from different religious denominations, Congrega-

tionalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and many others have been found in its ranks, and have received appointments in its Board of Directors.

I know it is alleged with some truth that the Congregationalists and Presbyterians have had a large share in the operations of this society. This, Mr. President, I regret. I have not one word of complaint to make, because these denominations have done so much in it. If your folks will "out-preach, out-pray, out-work, and out-live" us, (as Mr. Wesley advised the Episcopalians of England to do,) in this benevolent operation, I cannot help it. You must "go ahead." But I admire that feature in the society which permits Baptists and Methodists to do as much as we please, and that in strict accordance with our peculiar principles.

2. This society is sufficiently liberal in bestowing its patronage upon beneficiaries of different denominations. If a young man comes with proper recommendations of his qualifications for the ministry, the question is not asked whether he be a Presbyterian, a Baptist, or a Methodist! coming with certified credentials from any evangelical church, he is made welcome to the bounty of the society.

3. This society is liberal in the selection of the college or institution to which these young men will be sent. This is ordinarily left to the choice of the young man or his friends. A literary institution patronized by the public, or by any religious denomination, will be acceptable to the Board, provided it possesses the character and means to give a thorough education.

Thus the "liberality of spirit," as expressed in the resolution, which I have the honor to name, is fully sustained.

Mr. President, before I sit down, permit me to urge the importance of such measures for the education of preachers in this State.

I would not say a word to the disparagement of those pious and excellent men of different denominations, who have been pioneers with myself on these western frontiers—men of warm piety, good sense, active habits, and some knowledge of the English Scriptures. They have done well, and deserve all praise, considering the difficulties they have had to encounter, and the extremely limited means they had to improve their minds. But, Sir, fifteen years, mostly spent in travelling over these frontier States and Territories, have fully developed to my view the great necessity of ministerial culture and education. With all that can be said in truth in favor of those to whom I have adverted, there is a deplorable deficiency on the part of many more. I could tell you of men, who are in the gospel ministry, upon whom hands have been laid in solemn ordination, without ever being examined as to their knowledge of the Scriptures,—who could not take that sacred volume that lies

on the desk before you, and read a whole chapter correctly, if their lives depended upon it. What can such men do in teaching the people from the Holy Oracles? I speak not of a knowledge of the dead languages, so called—of the Hebrew and Greek, in which the Scriptures were originally written. I speak merely of a common English education, and of that knowledge of the holy book, which every farmer and mechanic ought to have, and which is now taught in every well conducted Sabbath school and Bible class. And yet those men will preach, and churches who are no better instructed, will put them forward, and if there is no counteracting means employed, this great evil will be entailed upon all succeeding generations. Now, my plan is, to have all these men *taught*, and brought into the habit of studying the Bible and other useful books, and thus raise them up from this condition, where in many instances, they do more injury than good. And those who are young, and give evidence of proper talents and piety, and who are approved by the church for the work, let them be thoroughly educated both in literature and theology.

I know, Sir, there are objections and violent prejudices against educating preachers. But I resolve them all into one principle, which was expressed by a preacher of the *caste* I have named, who once in a church in Sangamon county, in objecting against missionaries coming into the country, said, "they all would be great learned men, and if they were allowed to come to the country, the people would go to hear them preach, and not go to hear the backwoods preachers, and we shall be put down."

Mr. President, what shall be done? Shall we aid in qualifying men on the field where they are needed,—men of hardy, frontier habits, the pious youth of our own soil, who are accustomed to the manners and habits of the people? or shall we depend upon the importation of foreign preachers? It appears to me, Sir, that we ought to depend chiefly upon our own resources as to *men*, though we should be very grateful for all the "ready made" preachers our eastern friends send us. But the conversion of the world lies before them, and ought to be before us. God is pouring out his Spirit in various settlements,—young men are converted,—and measures should be adopted to place such as are devoted to the ministry, in a proper training. We must have some men of thorough education, both literary and theological. Our resources for *means* must be, to a considerable extent, in the liberality of our brethren in the old States, through the channel of the American Education Society, and other kindred institutions. But we must put forth a helping hand, and do all we can to aid the cause. The churches must look up and bring forward the young men of piety and talents in every denomination, and who evince a call to the ministry. The Ed-

ucation Society must aid them in means of support, and our colleges and schools must furnish the education they need. Thus will this new and rapidly populating region, which is ere long destined to occupy an important place in our nation's history, be supplied with able ministers of the New Testament.

Extracts from Rev. Mr. Farnsworth's Report of Jan. 5th, 1833.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

I HAVE been very cordially received by the ministers and churches where I have been, and I think the cause of the American Education Society is gaining in their affections; and as its object and operations become more particularly known, a greater willingness will be felt to contribute to its funds.

I commenced my labors in October, in Essex county, Mass. and spent a fortnight there and preached on the subject in West Boxford, New Rowley, Byfield, Hamilton, Wenham, and Manchester, and made collections in all these parishes. For the particular sums I have obtained in each town, I will refer you to the treasurer's list of donations. From Essex county I went to Hampden, but owing to a mistake in the time appropriated to this agency in that county, I preached there but once, at Westfield, on the subject. I spent a few weeks in Hampshire county, and presented my object at Whately, Williamsburgh, Goshen, Cummington, Plainfield, and South and East Hampton.

It being understood that Barnstable county was ready for an agency of the Education Society, I came here at your request a few weeks since, and have visited about half the towns, namely, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Chatham, Harwich, Brewster, and Dennis. In all these towns they feel disposed to do something for this object, although their attention has not heretofore been directed very much to this particular branch of Christian benevolence.

I attended a meeting of the Conference of Churches of this county this week at Barnstable, and presented the subject, when an Education Society for Barnstable county was organized under favorable circumstances, and measures taken for systematic and efficient operation in all the towns. It is hoped that this Society will prove a useful auxiliary. The collections will be made annually and paid over to the treasurer of the Parent Society, by the middle of January.

I have learnt from the experience of a single quarter's agency the great importance of system in conducting benevolent operations, and I am happy to know that ministers and churches are beginning to feel this, and to adopt measures for doing what is done, systematically.

Extracts of Rev. Mr. Farnsworth's Report of March, 1833.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My last report was dated at Barnstable, January 5th, 1833. As I had then not quite completed my agency in that county, I spent about a fortnight longer there, and preached and obtained subscriptions for the society in Yarmouth, West Barnstable, Falmouth, East Falmouth, North Falmouth, and Sandwich, and then returned and went to Stratford county, N. H. Here I have spent the principal part of my time since. I have addressed the people and made collections in the following towns: Barrington, Dover, Durham, Gilmanton, three societies, Meredith Bridge, Meredith village, Moultonboro', Ossipee, Sanbornton, Sandwich, Somersworth, Rochester, Tamworth, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro'. I preached in a few other places without making collections. These are not half the towns in the county, but all in which it was thought expedient to attempt to do any thing for the Education society at the present time.

In this county there are thirty-three towns, and but twelve settled, active ministers of the Congregational denomination, two of whom were settled while I was there. Of the 12 active pastors, 4 were in the ministry before Education Societies were formed, one of whom was several years in the service of his country in the Revolutionary war; six received aid from Education Societies; and the remaining six educated themselves. There are six others preaching on supply. These are laboring hand in hand, and heart to heart in this extensive field. Their salaries are generally small, and they practice much self-denial for Christ's sake. Five of the twelve pastors are supported in part by the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and the united salaries of three of the remaining seven, who do not receive missionary aid, do not amount to much more than \$700. Still in all these places they are doing something for benevolent purposes. They are supporting a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, have this winter past subscribed in a part of the towns only, about \$1,000 for the Bible Society, have paid something for Home missions, and have now contributed somewhat liberally to the American Education Society. For particular sums, see the treasurer's list.

The moral state of this county has been low, but it is rising; benevolent contributions have been small, but they are increasing. Professional men, and others of influence have come over to the Lord's side, and are taking an interest in benevolent efforts.

My agency in this county has on the whole been pleasant, although laborious and fatiguing. I have been received and entertained with great kindness and hospitality, and many, I do believe, have felt it to be a *privilege* to contribute to our object.

There is a county society, and I formed several in towns and parishes auxiliary to it. I have spoken with three or four young men on the subject of studying for the ministry, and they have made up their minds to commence. On the whole I have reason to hope that the influence of my agency in Stafford county will be favorable to our object, and that the blessing of the great Head of the church will attend it.

By my agency in that county I have learnt very distinctly both the usefulness and necessity of education societies. The usefulness is obvious from these facts, that half the pastors now in the county were aided by these societies, and without them might never have been in the ministry, and that all of them who have been settled any time, have enjoyed revivals among their people, which have added many to their churches, which tends to promote the glory of God, and to advance the kingdom of Christ among men. The necessity of such societies is obvious from the fact, that in at least three or four towns they are living without the ministry of the word and ordinances, *solely because they cannot obtain ministers*. Ministers are wanted in these places immediately, and could be supported, but they cannot be found.

"The harvest truly is plenteous," but notwithstanding all the effort that is made to increase their number, "the laborers are few." May God in his infinite mercy increase the efforts of this Society an hundred fold, and excite a spirit of unceasing and importunate prayer "that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Board of Directors held their Quarterly Meeting on Tuesday, March 26. Appropriations to the amount of \$5,459 were granted to 257 young men as follows:

	Former Benefic.	New Benefic.	Total.	Amount App.
10 Theol. Sem's, 37	1	38	\$805	
11 Colleges, 89	6	95	2,065	
36 Academies, 89	34	123	2,589	
	215	41	256	\$5,459

The amount appropriated this quarter was larger by one thousand dollars than any previous appropriation. And it is evident to those who are acquainted with the opening prospects of the Education Society, that the appropriations must be continually enlarging. This is palpable to all who bestow the slightest attention upon the following considerations.

1. There is now a peculiarly thrilling appeal for more ministers, both as it regards the destitute in our own, and in heathen lands. This appeal is heard and begins to

be felt by hundreds of pious young men. They are anxiously inquiring what the Lord will have them to do. The answer is very clear to many, that they ought to preach the gospel. A large majority have not the means requisite to bear the expenses of an education. They apply therefore to the Education Society for aid. It stands pledged to assist them. The pledge is of no trivial character, but one of solemn obligation. It was not made to be retracted, whenever God should raise up a larger number of applicants than our feeble vision might anticipate. No. The Society, in giving this pledge, announced itself a debtor to the world, to supply it with an intelligent and pious ministry. It does not feel exonerated from its obligations, now that the world, a suffering and needy creditor, is making urgent claims for a speedy liquidation. Far otherwise; it feels that so long as the world needs more ministers of the gospel, and young men can be found of proper qualifications, to be encouraged to seek the sacred office, it is the imperative duty of the Society to go onward, and of the church to sustain its operations. It is an indispensable axiom in the ethics of Christianity, laid down by its founder, that neither individuals or associations, should stop in the midst of an useful undertaking to compute its cost.

2. A large number of young men have been hopefully converted in the late revivals. It was computed by an intelligent individual, who took great pains to arrive at a correct result, that the number of persons hopefully converted in 1831-2 was not far from *one hundred thousand*. If this estimate be true, it is not hazardous to say that five thousand, i. e. one twentieth of this number are young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. Is it not obvious that many of these youth ought to become ambassadors of Christ? Can it be supposed that the conclusion, arrived at by a prayerful and protracted examination of duty, has not burned its way into the soul of many a youth, that he ought to give *himself* to the Lord? What else could rationally be anticipated in the blaze of light, that is now poured around the pathway of duty? The cry of perishing heathen comes up "like the voice of many waters and of mighty thunderings," and it would be passing strange should pious young men close their ears to the loud and urgent call.

Friends of the Redeemer, in view of this brief presentation, the appeal is again made to you to sustain these candidates for the ministry. The Presbyterian Education Society has no permanent funds. Its only riches are the prayers and contributions of the pious. It cannot furnish aid to one young man unless authorized so to do by a benevolent public. It rests therefore upon you to decide whether the pledge to reject no worthy applicant shall continue to be

redeemed. The Society must share more bountifully in your prayers and contributions, or inevitably be compelled to blast the fondest hopes of many candidates for patronage. There is no other alternative. The treasury of the Society is not like the widow's cruse of oil, replenished with miraculous supplies, but by the voluntary contributions of those who pray sincerely for an increase of laborers in the vineyard of Christ. It is plain then, that the rapidly augmenting number of applicants must be attended with a commensurate increase of funds, or the wheels of this branch of benevolent action must drag heavily. We look to the friends of an educated ministry generally to come to our aid, and especially to those who have already pledged donations to make speedy remittances. By so doing they will enable us, as heretofore, promptly to meet the increasing demands which have been made upon our treasury.

Voted, That the pledge given by beneficiaries, in their academic and collegiate course of education be as follows:—I hereby certify, that it is my serious purpose to devote myself to the gospel ministry; that I intend to pursue a thorough course of literary and theological studies with reference thereto: and ask the aid of the Presbyterian Education Society.

Voted, That it be required of all candidates applying for the patronage of the Society, that they have been members in good standing of some Christian church at least six months: and that they have prosecuted classical studies either three or six months, at the discretion of the respective examining committee.

REPORT OF REV. THADDEUS B. HURLBUT.

To the Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society.

Dear Brother,—Your communications of January 21, and February 12, I found here on my return, last week, from Athens Presbytery. The churches in that Presbytery, with the exception of Athens and Marietta, are all small and feeble. But they all expressed an interest in the object of the Education Society. In the four weeks of my tour, I collected something over \$200. I was affected and encouraged, to see how those little churches were struggling to sustain the stated preaching of the gospel among them. I found men, living in their log cabins, who paid from \$25 to \$40 per year, rather than be deprived of the gospel.

I was affected with the simple story of an aged father in the church, with whom I tarried for the night. He was one of the first settlers of the country. He related the trials he and his associates endured, when the country was a wilderness, some forty years ago. A fort was their only security from the savage foe. The Indians would steal away their cattle, and now and then take captive one of their little company, and

others they would shoot when they were at work in the fields. He had run out and lodged in his own arms to the fort, a wounded companion, to save him from an Indian tomahawk and scalping knife. These things he related with cheerful countenance, and not till he began to relate the trials of their little church, did his aged frame tremble, and his utterance choke. For many years it had been the object of his care and solicitude. At intervals they had a servant of the Lord to cheer their hopes, and break to them the bread of life. Then would come a famine of the word, when all the world looked dark and desponding. Such had been their case for a length of time, till within a few weeks previous to my visit. He said we could not get a minister. I saw the little church was languishing, and religion was dying around us. I went to Presbytery, and laid our case before them. They pitied us, but could not help us, because no man could be found; for none but a well educated able preacher would answer. I went home from Presbytery with a sad heart, weeping more than half the way. I saw no prospect of having the gospel. I went to all the brethren and sisters. We agreed to have a day of fasting and prayer. We came together, and conversed and wept, and tried to cast our cares upon the Lord. And oh, what has the Lord done for us! We now have a minister with a small salary. We allow him to preach one third of his time to the destitute, and the Lord is adding to his church, such as we trust will be saved.

Numerous instances of this kind, show, that the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Our church alone need at least 100 additional ministers to supply the present wants of Ohio, which is altogether better supplied than any other State west of the mountains.

Extracts from a letter recently received from a clergyman, who was a beneficiary of the Presbyterian Education Society.

A YOUNG man is in my family, who is preparing for college under my instruction. Another has been under my care, and will enter college soon. I shall pay the demand you hold against me, as soon as possible. I have to practice the strictest economy now, in order to maintain my family. Indeed I always intend to do the same, as long as I consider myself the Lord's steward. That the Lord will bless your Society we pray in our region, and contribute as we have ability. Such are the moral desolations around me, and throughout the world, that I will take up every young man, who joins the churches under my care, (if of suitable promise,) and prepare him for college, and when he has entered, the Education Society must take him. There are two or three more who will commence their studies in the fall.

LETTERS OF DR. SCUDDER.

DR. SCUDDER, the author of the following letters, is a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Ceylon. He has long been an eye-witness to many of the scenes and facts which he describes, and his testimony is of course entitled to the earnest and respectful consideration of all who may peruse these letters. We cannot doubt but the appeals which he addresses to various classes of persons in his native land, will awaken deep interest, and produce the desired effects.—EDITOR.

THE following letters, with some alterations and additions, were written at different times, and addressed to three different classes of Christians in the United States of America. As they relate to the same subject, the reader will find a frequent repetition of the same sentiments. But notwithstanding their deficiencies in this and in other respects, the author hopes that under the influences of the ever blessed Spirit, they may have the tendency to promote the momentous object to which they have reference. However unqualified he may be to appear before his fellow Christians in the capacity of an author, he feels himself bound thus to appear. Wo to him if he does not lift up his voice and present to their view the claims of the hundreds of millions, who are going down to the chambers of eternal death, without a single ray from the Sun of Righteousness to illuminate their dreary path.

The author desires to have it impressed upon his own mind, and upon the minds of all the household of faith, that whatever they have to do to build up the kingdom of their adorable Redeemer, must be done soon, or the opportunity will be gone forever. May they and he act in such a manner, that when they meet at the last great and dread tribunal, he may say to each of them, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

From the extraneous circumstance that these letters have been written by one, who has been sent as an ambassador of the cross to a foreign land by the American churches, it is possible they may have a circulation which they would not otherwise obtain. The author therefore remarks, that if any profits should be realized by their sale, he wishes them to be appropriated towards the education of pious young men for the Christian ministry.

CEYLON, APRIL 19, 1832.

LETTER I.

Addressed to the pious young men belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and other Evangelical churches in the United States of America, on the subject of their engaging in the work of the ministry.

Beloved brethren.—It is a heart-rending truth, that though eighteen hundred years have rolled away, since the Saviour bowed his head and cried, It is finished, the greater part of our world is involved in moral darkness. Nearly six hundred millions of heathens and Mohammedans know nothing of the Saviour. More than one hundred and fifty millions of the Roman and Greek churches are sunk in the grossest idolatry,

and many of those called Protestants, are almost as destitute of the means of grace as the heathen. If all who have the gospel in its purity preached to them, should be separated from the rest of the human race, their numbers would scarcely be missed.

It is a momentous inquiry, what is to become of the eight hundred millions of people, who inhabit our world? Are they on the road to heaven or hell? All on the road to heaven, says the Universalist. But what says the volume of inspiration? "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." With the exception then of a few millions, who bear not this character, who love not the world nor the things of the world, the rest are in one promiscuous mass rushing down to everlasting burnings. Frightful consideration! I look around me with amazement, and ask, Is there no remedy? Yes, says the same volume of inspiration, the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. But, before the way can be prepared for the application of this remedy, most of them will be beyond the reach of mercy forever. Would that the evil could stop even here. But alas, if things move on in their present course, despair may be written in letters of blood on the door-posts of the dwellings of most of their children and their children's children. Situated as I am in the midst of hundreds of thousands of perishing heathen, I see enough to keep me weeping day and night for them. O, that I had to weep for no others. But when I look to the country which gave me birth, and see the extensive moral wastes, where the voice of the ambassador of Christ is never heard, and where vice and immorality stalk abroad, my heart sickens and almost dies within me. Many of the accounts we receive, are like Ezekiel's roll, written all over with lamentations, and mourning, and wo. In Louisiana, we are told "it is no uncommon thing to find families, who have not heard the gospel for five and even ten years." That "the part which lies west of the Mississippi, is in a very great degree destitute of all the means of grace." That "infidelity, Universalism, and other destructive errors extensively prevail, and as a consequence, duelling, gambling, horse-racing, profaneness,

intemperance, and Sabbath breaking, often cause the Christian's heart to bleed, and in many places seem almost to have incorporated themselves with the fashionable approved customs of society." "We visit whole neighborhoods sometimes," says a Baptist clergyman in Ohio, "where there has not been a sermon preached for ten or fifteen years." "The whole country, to an astonishing extent around this," says a clergyman of West Virginia, "is destitute of almost every source of religious information. The people are generally indifferent to religious subjects." "In my seclusions here," says a clergyman of the Arkansas territory, "in these western wilds, my heart at times is ready to sink within me, at the slowness of Evangelical movements towards poor neglected, unknown Arkansas. As to the religious and moral condition of this country, it is deplorable indeed. On this subject I could tell you a tale, which would cause your hearts to bleed. I have written at this time with a heavy heart, and I have hesitated whether I ought not to give over all application for relief, and keep the knowledge of our real situation from afflicting the sensitive hearts of your Committee, until the means placed in your hands become more commensurate with the views of benevolence." "I have seen enough of the West," says another gentleman, "to know that, in a spiritual sense, large portions of it are growing up with briars and thorns." "The progress of Romanism," says another, "together with open and disguised infidelity in the great Valley of the Mississippi, will require, according to present appearances, but a few years to prepare for your presses, a tract, which you may entitle 'The last hope of the world fallen. America ruined.' Be assured, that in all the departments of benevolence, efforts altogether unprecedented must be made, and made soon, or our country is lost. Our civil and religious institutions, all the blessings of a free government will be swallowed up as with a flood, and Wo, wo, will be written in tears and blood all over this once fair and happy land." "The truth is," says another, "that Satan, plotting the destruction of our nation, and the overthrow of Christianity in it, has fixed his eye on our new settlements, and there erected and fortified his strong holds, and if they are not wrested from him, his object in a few years is inevitably attained."

Pious young men of America, are these things so? Is there no deception here? O no! In the language then of one of them, I ask "What shall be done? Shall the tide of moral desolation be permitted to roll on, till thousands after thousands are hurried by its turbid and desolating streams, into the gulf of perdition? Can nothing be done to stay its baleful progress?" To these questions, you will answer, Much is doing to stay it. The Bible is finding its way into

every family. The American Tract Society is, to a considerable extent, circulating its excellent publications among them. In these things I rejoice, and will rejoice. If we consider the numerous instances in which the Bible and religious tracts have been, when left alone, instrumental in the conversion of individuals, or even whole families and neighborhoods, Christians should feel encouraged to go forward with a thousand fold zeal in these labors of love. But, beloved brethren, these are not the principal means which ought to be used. Preaching the gospel among "all nations," and to the "end of the world" is the grand instrument, which God has appointed for the conversion of the world; and while so much commendable zeal is manifested, to distribute the Bible and tracts, it is a most melancholy fact, that sufficient zeal is not manifested to send forth preachers. Where the gospel is not preached, religion never has permanently flourished, and never will. Indeed as long as Christians do not honor this appointment of their Saviour, they have no right to look for the Holy Spirit, to put his seal to their labors.

The churches of the United States are able, and consequently bound, to supply every part of their destitute settlements with preachers of the gospel. During the last six years, in consequence of the extensive revivals of religion which have taken place, we may suppose that two hundred thousand have been hopefully converted and added to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and other Evangelical churches. As the influences of the Spirit are bestowed much more freely upon the young than those advanced in life, a large number of the rising generation will be among the converts. Probably, at the least calculation, sixty thousand have been converted during this period, of whom twenty-five thousand are lads or young men. Of these twenty-five thousand, we will suppose, that half, from various impediments, are unfit or unwilling to enter the ministry. There remain twelve thousand five hundred, who have piety and other qualifications for this work. I will go farther, and suppose that from death and other causes, this number is reduced, by the time they enter the ministry, to eight thousand. Still there are enough to supply their wants, and give a proportion for the heathen. Now, I much doubt, whether many of these young men have ever even agitated the question, whether they are called of God, to engage in this great business. Many, especially those who live in more remote places, where the publications of education, domestic missionary, and other societies, are to a very limited extent circulated, have, it is to be feared, but little knowledge of the moral dearth of our land. Or if they have, the subject is so seldom presented to their minds

with the force it deserves, or with reference to personal duties, that but comparatively little impression is produced. Such could hardly be expected to inquire whether they ought to enter the ministry. But even in places where such knowledge is not wanting, a large majority of them have probably never given it a serious and prayerful consideration. My friend, who are you, now reading these lines? Are you one of the pious young men, belonging to the American churches? If so, you may be among the eight thousand to whom I have just alluded, and consequently, you are one of the very persons upon whom a great share of the responsibility of supplying the destitute parts of our country with the preached gospel, depends. Though you may be included in this number, you may have various reasons for concluding that you are not. Let us examine these reasons. In the first place, you say that you cannot enter the ministry, because you have not the means to obtain an education. But have you applied to the Board of Education in the denomination to which you belong, and have they declared their inability to assist you? If so, by reading the reports of the American Education Society, you will learn that this excuse may be obviated; for they have declared, that in view of the "entire wants of our country and the world, it is their intention to extend their aid to young men of proper qualifications, even though they should be multiplied by hundreds in a year." I charge you, therefore, not to urge this reason again, until you have applied to them, and they reject your application. The next reason you urge is, that as it is a business of momentous import, you have not the requisite qualifications, and therefore must content yourself on your farm, or in your shop, or by attending to your profession of law or medicine,* and do what good you can to the souls of those in the sphere where Providence has placed you. Let me inquire what qualifications you need. Do you urge want of piety? Go to the foot of the cross, and lie there until you obtain it. As you may however form too low an estimate of your piety, you cannot confide in your own judgment in this matter, and consequently, are under obligations to go to your pastor or other judicious friends, and ask their opinion. Do you urge want of talents? This may be a legitimate plea. But it has been urged by some of the most eminent men the world has produced. When God required the services of Moses, how earnest

was he in bringing forth his arguments for declining. "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh?" "But they will not believe me, nor hearken to my words." "O, my Lord, I am not eloquent; but I am of slow speech, and a slow tongue." Even after every plea he could urge was taken away, he was unwilling to perform his duty. No wonder it is added, "And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses." Jeremiah was equally unwilling to do as the Lord commanded him. "Ah, Lord God, behold I cannot speak; for I am a child." Your pastor, or other judicious friends, will be better able than you to judge how far your excuse may be valid. Do you say then, I do not feel that I have a call to the ministry? If I could ascertain that I had one, I would engage in it? But is there no way to ascertain it? It appears to me there is. You allow that you are bound to do all the good, and prevent all the evil you can in the world. Of course, in whatever situation you can do most good, and prevent most evil, you can bring most honor to your Saviour. By entering the ministry, you may, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, be instrumental in converting many of your fellow men, in raising up preachers of the gospel, and in doing much good in various other ways. If you do not enter it, you leave the field to be filled with the natural and rapid growth of errors in doctrine and practice, which will soon amount to little less than heathenism. Those fathers and mothers, who are not under the influence of the ministry, cannot, in general, be expected to be under the influence of Christianity. Of course, they will not teach their children its precepts to any great extent; and in many instances, not at all. Thousands will probably, ere long, be found, who never hear the name of Jesus. If they do, it will be mingled with the fables of Mary and St. Anthony; or they will hear it only to be vilified by infidels. It must also be remembered, that if these errors be propagated, many of the children of those who propagate them, will be raised up to preach them. No bounds can be set to the spiritual mischief which may be done. Now the simple question is, when you have the prospect of doing so much good, and preventing so much evil, by entering the ministry, do you not seriously believe that you can glorify your divine Master more, by entering it, than by remaining in your present situation? If you believe this, and there be no valid reasons against it, it appears to me plainly, that you are to wait for no other call, and wo be to you, if you preach not the gospel.

To those of you, beloved brethren, who have such a belief, I will mention some of the motives which should constrain you to engage in this work. The first is the obligation you are under to your Saviour. To redeem you from everlasting burnings, he

* Pious physicians especially, by entering the ministry and acting in the united capacity of physician to body and soul, have a very extensive opportunity of doing good. Such are much needed in our destitute settlements and among heathens, where there is often much suffering for the want of medical aid. Among the latter especially, they will have an influence which ministers of the gospel, without a knowledge of the healing art, can never obtain.

left the glory which he had with the Father before the world was, came into the world, and expired upon the cross. He has baptized you with the Holy Ghost, enrolled your names in heaven, and prepared a place for you at his right hand, where you are to drink forever of the streams which make glad the city of your God. O, had you a thousand lives to spend in the service of this adorable being, or had you ten thousand tongues to sound abroad his praises, you should rejoice to dedicate all to him who has done so much for you.

2. The obligations you are under to your neighbor. Him you are commanded to love as yourselves. Thousands of your fellow men, who are all your neighbors, are perishing. The souls of every one of these have been pronounced by him, who has the keys of death and hell, to be of more value than the whole world. Even with your little knowledge, you feel this to be the case. You know that every soul which is lost, must, through some period of eternity, endure more suffering than has been endured by the countless millions, who have died, from the days of Adam, to this time. This thought alone, ought to be sufficient to make every one rejoice to leave his farm, or his merchandize, or his law, or medicine, and flee to the help of any who could possibly be rescued from so tremendous a doom.

3. Consistency of conduct. On your knees at the throne of grace, you plead with your Saviour to send more laborers into his harvest. While you thus plead, you are not at liberty to urge excuses to decline entering it. Indeed you must leave off praying for the advancement of his kingdom, while you are unwilling to do your part towards its advancement. How can you spread forth your hands, while you keep back part of the price?

4. The rewards which await you, if you prove faithful. The Saviour has promised great blessings to those who love and serve him, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will, in a peculiar manner, honor those who honor him, by spending their lives in endeavoring to save souls. On this point, however, we are not left merely to reason. We have the words of inspiration, that they who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars forever and ever. Another reward, and one of great magnitude, will be the joy which shall forever thrill through your bosoms, in seeing the honor which those whom you are instrumental in saving, will bring to your Redeemer. You should remember and never forget, that every soul which is saved, will, through some period of eternity, bring more glory to this adorable being, than yet has been brought by all the myriads who have gone to heaven.

In consideration of what has been said, I have two questions to ask, answers to which, I solemnly enjoin it upon you to give to the Head of the church. The first is, Do you

intend to go up to the help of your fellow men in our destitute settlements? If so, whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with all your might. This is the direction of the inspired volume, and in nothing will it apply more forcibly, than in regard to your duty to supply the wants of our country. Error, not like a few sparks which may easily be quenched, but like a mighty flame, is sweeping all before it, and if met at all, must be met by the immediate and undivided aid of the pious young men of every denomination. It should also be remembered, that if it be not met now, it will increase with the increase of our population. As this is at the rate of about 400,000 yearly, of course in twelve years it will amount to 5,000,000, and will require 5,000 ministers of the gospel. To say nothing of others, as things go on at present, a large proportion of these must be left destitute. A fruitful field indeed for Romanism and infidelity.*

The second question is, do you feel disposed to decline entering the ministry, or are you halting between two opinions? If this be the case, I entreat you to give me your attention for a few minutes longer. Is it in reality true, that Satan, plotting the destruction of our nation, and the overthrow of Christianity in it, has fixed his eyes on our new settlements, and there erected and fortified his strong holds? Is it true, that infidelity, under the names of Universalism and deism, is making rapid strides there? Is it true, that the plan of reducing our Western States, to spiritual subservience and subjection under the See of Rome, has been laid at the very seat of the "Beast," and that Catholic priests and money in abundance have been sent to our borders for this purpose? Is it true, that no less than one hundred of these priests are exerting their influence from Canada to Louisiana? Is it true, that nunneries, and schools, and colleges have been established by them, and that from these fountains of corruption, streams are constantly issuing, and diffusing their deadly poisons far and wide? Is it true, that efforts altogether unprecedented, must be made to check these evils, or Wo, wo, will be written in tears and blood, all over these fair and happy portions of our land? Is it also true, that if these efforts are not made immediately, even before your lamp of life goes out, you may see a tract issued from the presses of the American Tract Society, entitled "The last hope of the world fallen, America ruined." Yes, belov-

* If these errors be allowed to spread, double will be the work of those who go hereafter to evangelize them. Much of their strength must be spent in clearing away the briars and thorns, that the seed may grow. It is scarcely to be conceived how great is the toil in this land, from this cause. If the Protestant sects are before us, say the Roman Catholics, in regard to our destitute settlements, it will be difficult to destroy their influence. If Roman Catholics and infidels are before us, it will be difficult to destroy their influence, Protestants should say.

ed brethren, you may live to see such a day. You may live to see the day, when the Popish Inquisition* shall be transferred to America. You may live to see the day when your Protestant brethren in the West, will be obliged to lay down their lives by refusing to pay their supreme adorations to a piece of bread.† You may live to see the day, when the blood-thirsty Roman priests, who have sworn to do all they can to extirpate those out of their communion, plunge their daggers into their bosoms,‡ and witness

* This was instituted by Pope Innocent, for the purpose of punishing all, who dared to differ in their faith from the church of Rome. The people stand so much in awe of it, that parents deliver up their children, and husbands their wives, to its officers, without daring to murmur. As soon as they are imprisoned, their friends go in mourning for them, and speak of them as dead, not daring to sue for their pardon, lest they should be brought in as accomplices. It would require a volume to give a description of this diabolical tribunal. I can now mention but one scene, the Auto De Fe, which may be called the last act of the inquisitorial tragedy. When a sufficient number of prisoners are convicted of heresy, they are brought out of the Inquisition and placed on a scaffold, sufficiently large to hold two or three thousand people. After this, they are delivered to the civil judge, and such as have their own pictures painted on their breasts, with dogs, and serpents, and devils, all opened-mouthed about it, are condemned to death. Those who renounce their heresy, are first strangled and then burnt to ashes. Those who do not, are burnt alive as follows. Stakes are erected about twelve feet high, with a small board near the top for the prisoner to be seated on. Jesuits attend to exhort them to be reconciled to the church. When they find their efforts to be vain, they part with them, telling them that they leave them to the devil, who is standing at their elbow to receive their souls, and carry them with him to the flames of hell. On this, a great shout is raised, and the cry is "Let the dogs beards be made," which is done by thrusting flaming furzes, fastened to long poles, against their faces, until their faces are burnt to a coal, which is accompanied with the loudest acclamations of joy. At last, fire is set to the furze, at the bottom of the stake, over which the prisoners are chained so high, that the top of the flame seldom reaches higher than the seat they sit on. So that they rather seem roasted than burnt. There cannot be a more lamentable spectacle. The sufferers continually cry out, while they are able, "Pity for the love of God." Yet it is beheld by all sexes and ages with transports of joy, and satisfaction.

† The council of Trent declares, "If any one should say that the holy sacrament should not be adored, nor solemnly carried about in procession, nor held up publicly to the people to adore it, or that its worshippers are idolaters, let him be accursed." In countries where Catholicism has its full sway, when the "host" is brought out, if a Protestant is near, he is put to the alternative, if he cannot flee, of basely denying his faith by falling on his knees before it, or of being stabbed by those who carry it.

‡ The Roman clergy are bound by oath to destroy all Protestants, or make them papal idolaters. The following is a part of the oath their bishops make to the Pope. "Heretics, schismatics, and rebels, to our said Lord the Pope, and his successors aforesaid, I will to the utmost of my power persecute and destroy. At times, they, in common with their people, receive a papal indulgence to destroy them." This was the case in the time of Elizabeth, Queen of England. The Pope dissolved them, from their oaths of allegiance to her, and offered a full pardon of sins to all who would take up arms against her, or, in other words, to all who would murder her, and her Protestant subjects.

rivers of blood flowing down your streets.* You may live to see the day, when another papal monster, just made drunk with the blood of saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus, will go at the head of a procession, to the church of St. Mark, to return thanks to Almighty God for such a horrible massacre.† You may live to see the day, when you shall hear the voices of some of these faithful followers of the Redeemer, in their expiring moments, crying out, Oh, ye fathers and mothers of the East, how little have you imagined, that we, your children in the West, would become such victims of torture, in consequence of your having made no more exertions to supply us with a preached gospel.‡ A happy circumstance indeed, it would be, if the evil could even end here. But alas, if unprecedented efforts be not made to put a stop to these errors, our western country will be involved, not only in temporal ruin, but millions upon millions must become a prey to the worm which never dies, and to the fire which never is quenched. And who then, are the persons to make these unprecedented exertions. Surely, not our Christian friends advanced in life,§ nor our young sisters belonging to the church.|| You,

* During the dreadful persecutions carried on in various parts of Germany and Bohemia, the blood of saints was said to flow like rivers of water. In France, during the reign of Charles IX., above 70,000 persons were butchered within three days. Their blood running down the channels in such plenty, that torrents seemed to empty themselves into the neighboring rivers.

† After the massacre of the Protestants in France, under Charles IX., in which, some suppose, 100,000 perished, as soon as the news reached Rome, it was decreed that the Pope should march with his cardinals to the church of St. Mark, and in the most solemn manner give thanks to Almighty God for so great a blessing conferred upon the See of Rome and the Christian world. It was also declared that a Jubilee should be published throughout the whole Christian world, that all might join with them in their thanks. In the evening, cannons were fired, and the city illuminated to testify the public joy.

‡ Let it not be imagined, that because the Catholic religion appears mild in the United States, that its spirit is altered. It is the art of the "Beast" to appear so, until its ends are accomplished. The fact is, its spirit never has altered nor can alter. All it wants is power, and the blood of every Protestant on earth will flow. This is proved from the fact, that the Pope, once a year, solemnly curses all who will not fall down and adore him.

§ Beyond what age it is impracticable for a man to enter the ministry, is rather difficult to decide. All will unite in saying that though he be not converted until after he is twenty, if he have the proper qualifications for it, and can begin to preach, by the time he is thirty, he ought to do it. As the average number of deaths, between thirty and forty, will not be more than ten per cent, and between forty and fifty, twelve per cent, the church may derive the most important services from those who may enter the ministry, even beyond the age of thirty. This will apply especially at this time, when there is such a dearth of ministers.

|| Though they cannot go as preachers of the gospel, if they would go as teachers of youth, they might be instrumental in saving the souls of thou-

you, my beloved young brethren, are the only persons who can make them. Upon you, the eyes of the Saviour are fixed for this purpose. He bids you go and preach the gospel. Those who have been set as watchmen over you, by the Holy Spirit, call upon you and entreat you to go and preach the gospel. That which you now hold in your hands, has been sent you from a heathen land, and is a call for you to go and preach the gospel. The people of the West stretch out their hands and say, Come to us and preach the gospel. And are you prepared to resist all these calls? I entreat you to think well of this matter, before you come to such a determination. As an ambassador of the King of heaven, I charge you to make these calls a subject of much prayer and meditation. Let the first question on your self-examination list for morning be, Am I going to glorify my Saviour to-day, by not setting my face towards the Christian ministry? And let your first question, on your self-examination list for evening be, Have I glorified God to-day, by not setting my face towards the ministry? While engaged on your farms, or in your shops, or in your law, or medicine, often put the question to your consciences, Do I believe my God looks down upon me with

sands. The following observations (with one alteration) on this subject in the Boston Recorder, June 16, 1830, demand attention. "It is admitted that the education of the children of our western brethren, is not less important than the education of our own. They are soon to take the place of their fathers, and exercise a predominant influence over the moral and political destiny of our country. A great enterprize has been commenced, under the auspices and patronage of the Pope and several potentates of Europe, to convert the people of the West to the Catholic faith, principally by means of education. If this succeed, the Pope and his creatures will of course acquire the ascendancy in the religious and political concerns of the whole nation. Flattery is the instrument to be employed first; force last. The numerical majority of the West is to be directed so, as to overwhelm the East. The present is the moment to anticipate and prevent this tremendous catastrophe. How is it to be done? Not by Bible, and Tract, and Missionary Societies, simply and exclusively. Effectual counteraction must be commenced, by due education, in the primary schools of that immense section of the United States. But it will be said, that there are comparatively few competent teachers in that whole country. What then? We must send them thither. There are at least, six or seven thousand females more than males, in three of the New England States, between the ages of 16 and 26. The greater part of these are well educated and competent. Many would readily undertake the noble and delightful task, of teaching the western world, if they could receive adequate patronage and protection. Let then a society be formed, as soon as may be practicable, of respectable, influential, and religious men, to afford the patronage and protection demanded. Let them go forth to their appropriate stations, with the prayers and blessings of their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters. They will be hailed in the West as the firm standard bearers of learning and religion, as the harbingers of knowledge, and happiness, and rational union." Such persons are especially needed in those places where the "Sisterhood" of the Catholic church are settled as teachers. Their nunneries and schools are now in many places, poisoning the minds of many children of Protestant parents.

as much approbation as he would, provided I were now engaged in laboring in the vineyard of his Son? Whether you, beloved brethren, think of it or not, it is a most melancholy truth, that a vast army, in our destitute settlements, has already commenced its march to the regions of everlasting wo; and daily, many of its first ranks are taking up their dismal abode there. And can you quietly stand still, and see multitudes thus perish? Have you no bowels of pity? Have you no sentiments of compassion? Have you no tender concern for these your fellow men? If you have, I beseech you to show it, by flying to their help. If you do not, and should your garments be found stained with their blood in the last day, how will you look them in the face? How will your very knees smite together with trembling, when you see them point out their hands towards you in the presence of the assembled universe, and hear them saying, There stand the men who solemnly covenanted over the body and blood of their Lord, that they would love their neighbors as themselves; but they loved us not? Though they knew what evil was coming upon us forever, they pitied us not? How will your hearts die within you, when you hear your Saviour say unto you, Is this the love you bare to your fellow men, to let them sink into the fire never to be quenched, without one effort on your part to save them? Is this the way you have shown your gratitude to me, who shed my blood for you? If such a thing be possible, how will it mar your joys in the heavenly world, to hear them, from the regions where hope never comes, blaspheme your Saviour, day and night forever, and reflect that you have been the cause of it? Ezek. xxxiii. 8. O ye perishing immortals in our destitute settlements, would that I could take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, I would in the morning, with one hand, lay hold of the perishing heathen, and endeavor to pluck them as brands from the burning, and in the evening, grasp you with the other. But alas! I can do nothing but pity and pray for you, and plead with my younger brethren, who alone can help you, to hasten to your relief. If they will not, you must sit down in despair, and wait the execution of that dreadful sentence, which will convey you to the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone forever. If, however, notwithstanding what I have said, you believe the command of Christ, "Go and preach the gospel," does it not apply to you? I request each of you to enter into your closets, and shut your doors, and on your knees, in the presence of Him, whose eyes are upon you, sign your name to the following document.

"O, my Saviour, I know that thou hast commanded thy disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every crea-

ture; and I feel that those who love thee, and can become thy ministers, are bound to obey this command. I know that nearly eight hundred millions of my fellow men, are destitute of a preached gospel, and that among this number, many of my countrymen are daily dropping into hell. I know that the most destructive errors are propagating in this land, and I fear that our civil and religious institutions, all the blessings of a free government will be swallowed up, as with a flood, and Wo, wo, will be written in tears and blood all over this once fair and happy land. I know that I have solemnly sworn in the presence of God and men that I will do all in my power to prevent these evils; and could I enter the ministry, I might do much to prevent them: But thou, I trust, knowest that my reasons for not entering it, are such as will stand the test of thy scrutiny in the day, when I meet thee at thy bar."

If there be any one of you, who is unwilling to put his hand to this document, and yet refuses to enter the ministry, I desire to thank my God, that I am not in his situation. I should greatly fear, that there would be but little difference between my case, and the case of Ananias and Sapphira.

Situated as I am among hundreds of thousands of perishing heathens, I imagine you ask the question, Why, when pleading so much for our countrymen, do you say so little about them? Brethren, why should I speak any more of their matters? Have we not urged plea after plea, until our pleas have become like water spilt upon the ground? Has not the voice of Hall and Newell (The Claims of Six Hundred Millions) been sounding in the ears of our young men these twelve years, while millions upon millions have been going down to hell every year? And what has been the effect? Have they not heard it, and heard it, and so often turned a deaf ear to it, that we can almost see TEKEL written on the plaster of the walls of many of their houses? And is there not reason to believe that some of them have been smitten with blasting and mildew, for rejecting the call? Jonah, 2d ch. The shrieks of the lost, rendered still more frightful, by the accession of hundreds of voices every day, have become so familiar to them, that they follow their professions as lawyers and physicians, or remain on their farms or in their shops, and eat their bread and drink their water and take their sleep, as quietly as if the lake of fire and brimstone had become so filled as not to admit another. O, had they treated the commands of an earthly king, as they have treated those of the King of heaven, where would they now be? When he commands, they obey, even though they have to leave father and mother, and brother and sister, and houses and lands, and their country also. But when the King of

heaven says, Go and preach the gospel, this command *only*, they say, we will not obey. But let me stop. It may be that the day is at hand, when America's sons, intend by thousands to enter the ministry, and while many go to our destitute settlements, some may prefer going to the heathen. If this be the case, I will just say to those who prefer going to the heathen, that thousands and ten thousands of them are waiting on the shore to welcome the ships which convey you to their benighted lands. Hasten, O hasten your flight to them. The everlasting ruin with which they are threatened calls upon you to hasten. Every day you delay, at least thirty thousand go down to the grave.

August 25, 1831.

LETTER II.

Addressed to the ministers of the gospel belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and other Evangelical churches in the United States of America, on the subject of their personal duties, in regard to bringing forward young men for the Christian ministry.

Beloved brethren,—I believe it will be controverted by no one, that we who are engaged in the work of the ministry, hold a more responsible situation, than that of any other class of men. The government of the Lord Jesus on earth, has been committed to us, and must rise or fall in proportion, as we are faithful or unfaithful to our trust. We are to be the instruments in making the arches of heaven resound with the glorious anthem, "Worthy is the Lamb, that was slain, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and blessing," or to make the regions of despair ring with the cries of those who gnaw "their tongues for pain," and blaspheme "the God of heaven because of their pains." This being the case, we have important duties to perform to each other, and are as much bound to stir up each other's minds by way of remembrance, as to perform the most common duties to our flocks. The world lieth for the most part in wickedness, and I fear we have not done all we can to remedy it. Until this is done, mutual exhortation will not merely be esteemed a duty but a privilege: for as iron sharpeneth iron, so do the affectionate addresses of those who are of the same household of faith tend to warm each other's hearts. I confess with gratitude to my heavenly Father, that I have had mine warmed at the fires some of you have kindled; and if any of this warmth be reflected, let it prove an additional excitement to you to continue by your publications to warn me and thousands of others, that we come not short of the duties Christ expects of us.

With regard to the great duty devolving upon you to preach the all-important doctrines of the ever blessed Trinity; the lost

condition of man; the absolute need of his being born again by the Holy Spirit; his obligations to repent, believe in Christ and make an immediate and unconditional surrender of himself to him, I have nothing to say. My object is to entreat you to take the same views you may have taken a thousand times before, of the deplorably moral condition of six millions of bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, within our own territories, and of the six hundred millions of heathens and Mohammedans, in this eastern world, and ask yourselves, What more can we do to send them preachers of the gospel?

1. It is an appalling consideration, that in our highly favored land, there are six millions without preachers of the gospel. Now we plainly see that the churches which preceded us, did not sufficiently exert themselves to raise up enough ministers to keep pace with our increasing population. Had they, as it were, pressed into the service of the church, from time to time, a considerable number of those eminently pious young men, who were suffered to bury their talents to a great degree on their farms or in their shops, those places over which the clouds of spiritual death are now lowering would have been enlightened by the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, and would be, as we have every reason to suppose, directing their attention to the wants of the hundreds of millions beyond their borders.

But however faulty they may have been, it becomes us to remember that we shall be a vast deal more so, if such a neglect be chargeable upon us. Our calls are a thousand times greater than theirs. In their day the number of destitute was comparatively small. Popery and infidelity under the names of Universalism and deism, were but little known. But now "the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth" numbers not less than *five hundred thousand* in her ranks, and infidelity nearly *two millions*. Independently of the destitute, who are yet nominally of the true faith, should these increase as is anticipated, at the end of 200 years, (if they make not a single proselyte,) they will amount to nearly *one hundred and fifty millions*, or about twelve times the number of people, now in the United States. We are not however to suppose, they will make no proselytes. To say nothing of infidelity, popery will go forward with rapid strides, in all our destitute settlements. An enterprise to bring them under the authority of the Pope, was commenced a few years ago, and has been crowned with remarkable success. "In 1828," as one of your number informs us, "twenty-four thousand dollars, were sent from Europe by the Papal 'Association for the Propagation of the Faith,' for supporting missions in these United States, and no less than one hundred ecclesiastics are said to be now exerting

their influence from Canada to Louisiana." It is stated on good authority, that not only the powerful emperor of Austria; but most of the other Catholic monarchs of Europe are actually contributing to build and ornament churches, and sustain a mission in these United States. Their aim is particularly directed to the new settlements of the West, as they must be greatly deficient in the means of correct religious instruction, and knowing as one of their order has said, "if the Protestant sects are before us, it will be difficult to destroy their influence." In the diocese of Bardstown alone, 30 Catholic churches, besides several colleges and nunneries* have been erected within the last 20 years. From one of their convents in the same diocese, twelve priests have gone forth, of whom it is said, they "would do themselves honor at Paris or at Rome." Their seminaries of learning are poisoning the minds of many of your sons. That at Bardstown has contained on an average for the last four years 150 students; a number greater than is now sent from the State of Kentucky to all the Protestant colleges in our Union. Their schools for girls have proved gins to entrap the daughters of unwary Protestants, many of whom it appears, have entailed upon themselves the awful curses pronounced against "the beast and his image." With the adult population their exertions are unremitted, and in those places where no ambassadors of Christ lift up their voices to warn them of their danger, many, lead by the splendor and pomp displayed in their churches to visit them, have, ere they were aware, been bewitched

* It is a subject which demands the most serious consideration of the Judicial Department of our nation, whether they should allow Roman Catholic priests to establish nunneries, where the "black veil" is taken. Such in fact are *prisons, in which females are kept locked up forever*. It is true they enter them voluntarily at first, but the question is, do they voluntarily remain there? It should be remembered that they are introduced into them, at a tender age, when in fact they know not their own minds, and however much they may repent of their rash acts when their judgments are matured, it is of no avail. They have no hopes of escape. The bare mention of a wish to leave, might in many instances be followed with a deadly poisonous draught. If such institutions be allowed, justice to those who may be kept there contrary to their wills, should at least be done. The doors should by *public authorities* be opened once a year, and full opportunity be granted to all who may wish to make their escape.

From recent communications it appears that in the United States, nunneries are becoming places of resort for converted Protestant young ladies. In Missouri, it is said that eleven who had attended school in a Catholic convent, became papists and took the veil at the same time; and that the nuns in a convent in Ohio, are all converted Protestants. It would be well if those who think of burying themselves in convents, could become acquainted with their history. Judging from the underground communications, which have been discovered between them and the houses of monks and Roman Catholic priests, it appears that some of them have been nothing less than brothels. See Sannobet's letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop Ricci, and so forth.

with their sorceries. To use their own language, "the Protestants themselves rejoice at the sight of these temples erected to the true God, and feel a peculiar attachment to the Catholic worship, whose pomp and splendor form so striking a contrast with the barrenness and nudity of Protestant worship." A theatre in our destitute settlements, would probably not collect as many people as the farce they exhibit on "good Friday." As the Catholic religion is not only above all others most calculated to please the carnal heart, but is the reservoir in which all the filth of the earth may collect, we may rest assured, that it will make greater advances than any other sect. Unitarianism, and other species of error, will doubtless enlist in their ranks men of enlightened minds, who are willing to believe a lie, but are unwilling to become dupes of popery; but while these slay their thousands, popery will slay its ten thousands.

2. The state of the heathen world urges upon us the great duty of endeavoring to raise up preachers of the gospel. If degradation, pollution, and every species of crime which can be enumerated, are calls for us to engage in this work, we have such calls. The very nature of their religion forbids any other state of things. The characters of their gods are as debased as is possible to conceive. Brumha, who is called the creator, betrayed a criminal passion to his own daughter, and was deprived by Siva, of the privilege of being worshipped for his lying. Vishnu, the preserver, was an adulterer, a thief, and a liar.* He was cursed by Paruvathe, the wife of Siva, for lying, and by her changed into a snake. Siva's adulteries are numbered by thousands. A modest person will not even dare mention the particulars of them. Many of the images which are worshipped, are of the

most indecent kind. The lingum, or Siva's *pudenda*, is one among the most shocking. Hindoo women frequently make representations of it with clay, and fall down before it. In many places, the sculptured images on the outside, as well as within their temples, represent males and females in the very act of sexual intercourse. Belonging to the temples are dancing girls, or prostitutes, supported by the revenues of the temple wholly, or in part, and are common to all. One part of their daily business is to dance before the idols, at which time, they sing the most filthy songs, and exhibit the most lascivious gestures. Their dress is often so thin, as not to deserve the name of clothing. During the festivals at their temples, their joy keeps pace with the number of these prostitutes and the gross obscenity of their songs. It is not uncommon for brahmins, at such times, to mix with the multitude, and select the finest women they meet, and demand them of their relatives in the name of the idol. Their demand, though often rejected, is often complied with. Husbands deliver up their wives, and fathers their daughters. They become the wives of the gods, or in other words, the prostitutes of the brahmins. Their public processions are of a piece with other things. Men entirely naked dance before the idol in open day, and in the public streets. The celebrated Abbe Du Bois, a Roman Catholic priest, who spent many years in the Mysore country, says, "*I have never beheld an Indian procession without its presenting me with an image of hell.*" As might be expected, the minds of men, women, and children, become polluted to such a degree, that they carry the pernicious lessons of their temples and festivals into all the walks of private life. As children are conversant with such scenes from their early childhood, and as no pains are taken by their parents to curb their passions, they of course soon show their degeneracy. Fornication is very common among them. Adultery is prevalent to a surprising degree. "A chaste woman, faithful to her husband, is scarcely to be found among the millions of Hindoos." Vast numbers of married men keep concubines. If a climax be wanting to this horrid picture, it will be found at one of their ceremonies always held at night, in which there is a promiscuous intercourse among the sexes. Brahmins and pariahs, husbands and wives, in a word, all classes and descriptions of people degrade themselves to a level with irrational animals. The husband who may see his wife in the arms of another, can make no resistance, as every woman at this time is common.

The religion I have now described, must necessarily be a prolific source of every species of crime. In addition to those already mentioned, that of destroying illegitimate children in the womb, is common.

* Juggernaut, of whom a particular description has been given by Dr. Buchanan, in his *Researches in the East*, is one of the incarnations of Vishnu. His temple is resorted to, by people from the farthest parts of Hindoostan. It takes a year for such to complete their pilgrimage. "It is no uncommon occurrence, to see the miserable, worn-out pilgrim, with a patience and fortitude worthy of a better cause, bind their solitary, tattered garments round their lacerated feet, and go groaning along, with bending back, and tottering step, and emaciated frame, and dull and sunken eyes, from day to day and week to week, until they obtain the object of their painful toils, a view of Juggernaut." "Such is the great mortality among these pilgrims, that a Hindoo of property always makes his will, before he sets out on the journey and takes a most affecting farewell of his disconsolate relations." If Christianity was to extend its influence no farther than this world, it would be worth all the sacrifice Christians could make of their time and money, to send it to the East, in order to prevent the distressing bodily afflictions poor idolaters undergo. How much more then, when they look down upon the world of woe, which awaits them the moment they die, should they be exerted to use their utmost endeavors to send them the gospel. O, where are the bowels of Christians, that they yearn no more over them?

To what extent it prevails in this island, I have never learned any thing farther, than that it is frequent. In Bengal, it was represented to the late Mr. Ward, that the number could not be less than ten thousand a month. To the dishonesty of this people, there are no bounds. I have never seen a man, who is not under the influence of Christianity, whose word I would trust. Perjury prevails to such a degree, that I have no doubt I could hire a hundred of them, for a shilling, to testify to any falsehood. "Pooree," says a Hindoo, "is the heaven of the Hindoos, yet there the practices of mankind are adultery, theft, lies, murder of the innocent, whoremongery, eating fish with *mahaprasad*, disobedience and abuse of parents, defiling of mothers, defiling of sisters, defiling of daughters. Such is the religion of Juggernaut."

In view of what has been said, we shall all doubtless be ready to exclaim, that if any thing more can be done for our destitute settlements and for the heathen, it must be done. That much more may be done, appears plainly to me. There are sufficient young men of proper qualifications to do more. There is piety enough in our churches to do more. There is money enough to do more. With your present means, you have power to obey the calls for preachers of the gospel from all our destitute settlements; and it has been declared by one of your number, that "there are Christians enough now in the United States, if they will only throw aside every carnal weapon, and take the whole armor of God, and go forth in their strength, to subvert all the ancient foundations of error, and pull down all the strong holds of sin, and erect the standard of the cross over every demolished temple of idolatry, and pour the light of life into every dark habitation of cruelty in the whole world." The highly respected author of this paragraph will not be understood to say, that the American churches have it in their power, to send a sufficient number of preachers of the gospel at present, to supply the wants of the heathen world; but merely, as he afterwards states, that they have "resources which render the evangelizing the world a reasonable enterprize."* That

*As five hundred thousand preachers are needed for this eastern world, it cannot be supposed that one tenth of this number will ever be sent from Christian lands. The heathen and Mohammedan countries are, doubtless, as a general thing, to be converted through the instrumentality of persons taken from their own ranks. In order to effect this, many from Christian countries must be sent, whose object it will be not merely to preach the gospel, but especially to collect a number of youths, bring them entirely under their care, instruct them thoroughly in the doctrines of the Bible, and in a word, do every thing as far as human means are concerned, to train them up for native preachers. Such exertions, if accompanied with fervent prayers, will not go unblest by the Holy Spirit. I believe, when the subject of conducting missions is better understood, this latter suggestion will receive more attention than it has yet obtained.

this is correct, there can be no doubt. It will be much within the truth, if we say, that among every hundred communicants belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed and other Evangelical churches, one young man of proper qualifications for the ministry may be found.* If so, they have twelve thousand. Should this number, be reduced by sickness and death to eight thousand, there will be a sufficient number after supplying all their waste places, to send two thousand abroad. These, if properly divided, would form tolerably large companies, to be sent to every place, where different languages are spoken, both in heathen and Mohammedan countries.

Taking it then for granted, that the American churches have abundant means to go forward in evangelizing the world, it is a question of momentous import, what ought to be done by their ministers to promote it? I answer. In the first place, it appears to me that they ought to exert themselves to induce them to pray more. I very much fear, that one grand deficiency of the church in our day, consists in the want of fervent, importunate prayer. If we who are set for the defence and confirmation of the gospel, could be more where Moses was with the rod of God in our hands, with the Aarons and Hurs in our respective congregations, to hold them up when weary, we should be giants in slaying its enemies. "I know not," says Jeremy Taylor, "which is the greatest wonder, either that prayer which is a duty so easy and facile, and so ready and apted to the powers and skill and opportunities of every man, should have so great effects, and be productive of such mighty blessings, or that we should be so unwilling to use so easy an instrument in doing so much good." Foster, in his Essay on the Epithet Romantic, after speaking of the experience of good men in latter times, in regard to the efficacy of prayer, says, "This experience, taken in confirmation of the assurances of the Bible, warrants ample expectations of the efficacy of an earnest and habitual devotion, provided still, as I need not remind you, that this means be employed as a grand auxiliary of the other means, and not alone, till all the rest are exhausted or impracticable. And I am convinced that every man, who amidst his serious projects is apprized of his dependence on God, as completely as that dependence is a fact, will be compelled to pray and anxious to induce his serious friends to pray almost every hour. He will as little without it, promise himself any noble success, as a mariner would expect to reach a distant coast by having his sails spread in a stagna-

* Belonging to one of your churches lately blessed with a revival of religion, I understand that 12 out of 200 persons hopefully converted, are about to devote themselves to the ministry. One in about 16 communicants.

tion of the alr. I have intimated my fear that it is visionary to expect an unusual success in the human administration of religion, unless there are unusual omens. Now a most emphatical spirit of prayer would be such an omen: and the individual who should solemnly determine to try its last possible efficacy, might probably find himself becoming a much more prevailing agent in his little sphere. And if the whole or greater number of the disciples of Christianity were with an earnest, unalterable resolution of each to combine that heaven should not withhold one single influence which the very utmost effort of conspiring and persevering supplication would obtain, it would be the sign that a revolution of the world was at hand." Nothing can withstand the force of importunate prayer. Armies disappear before it, as the morning cloud and early dew before the scorching sun. 2 Chronicles, xix. Prison doors fly open and chains are burst "as a thread of tow is broken when it toucheth the fire." Acts, xii. How soon was the ever blessed God overcome (I speak it with adoring reverence) by the prayers of his servant Moses. Though his justice was provoked to the highest degree, and called for the destruction of his people, he could do nothing to them as long as he (who was the type of Christ) stood between him and them. With the incense of our Redeemer's blood in our hands, will any one say that we are less able to prevail with God, to stay the plague which is abroad among the nations, than Moses was to ward off the threatened curse?

Within a few years, Christians in America have been praying with increased fervency that laborers may be sent in greater numbers into the harvest. And how glorious has been the result. To say nothing of the congregations over which many of you preside, who ever heard of such revivals of religion in colleges as have taken place, since these became the particular objects of prayer? It only needs an increase of the same spirit to obtain larger blessings. I have been much rejoiced to learn, that one of your education societies, with a view to such an increased spirit, has established a monthly concert of prayer; one object of which is to pray for "those who are destitute of the gospel in our own country and in other parts of the world, that the waste places of Zion may be built up, that the tide of moral desolation which is coming in like a flood may be stayed, that the supply of ministers of the gospel may keep pace with the rapid increase of our population, especially that the western and newly settled parts of our country may be blessed with an adequate and faithful ministry, that the glorious enterprize of converting the world may go on, with more and more success, till missionaries are raised up for all unevangelized nations, and the earth

is full of the knowledge and glory of the Lord." I hope the time may come, when this concert of prayer will become general. What a noble spectacle would be presented to the angels in heaven to see a million of Christians in America, prostrate before their Redeemer, all with one accord pleading for this one definite object, that "the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into his harvest."

In the second place, greater exertions must be made to awaken the attention of the churches to the momentous import of this subject. For this purpose, it appears to me that it should be brought before them not merely from the pulpit, but especially in social meetings for prayer. And certainly no time can be so fit, as at such a monthly meeting I have just mentioned. Then the wants of a perishing world and the obligations of Christians to contribute of their substance, and give up their sons to supply these wants, may be urged with a familiarity, which will obtain in no other place. It will be equally an excellent opportunity, to press upon the minds of pious young men their duty to engage in the service of the church. In addition to these public exercises, as far as the latter are concerned, I would suggest whether it would not be well for you to go frequently to their houses, and after having set before them the spiritual wants of their fellow men, ask them, if they do not believe, that by entering the ministry, they can glorify their Saviour more than in any other situation in life. If they tell you they believe they can, (as many doubtless will,) the way will be opened for you to urge the duty of their engaging in it, with as much importunity, as you would urge the subject of repentance upon a perishing sinner. It appears to me, if proper representations be made, that they will much fear to keep back part of the price, after having solemnly engaged at the Lord's table to give up their all to the Saviour. I see not how they can eat and drink, and sleep, or even pray and read their Bibles, and go to the sanctuary of the Lord, with the least composure of mind, as long as you continue to make the groans and dying agonies of hundreds of millions sound in their ears, and not stretch out their hands to relieve them. I believe there may be happiness on the rack or in the flames; but I see not how they can be happy as long as they remain on their farms or in their shops.

I am aware, that at first sight such a plan of procedure may to some appear doubtful. Why it does not appear so to me, may be learned by the following extract from a letter I wrote year before last to the Secretary of one of your education societies. "While I deprecate the thought of introducing any into the ministry, unless they be of 'honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom,' I must also deprecate the

thought, that we are quietly to sit down, and say, if God has designed to bring forward young men for the ministry, he will do it without any personal exertions, on our part being necessary. Such conduct I consider quite as inconsistent as that of a farmer would be, were he to say, God has designed to give me my food, therefore I will neither plough nor sow. Our divine Lord and Master did not act on this principle. Matt. iv. 18, 22.* Neither did the apostles, when they needed officers for the church. Acts, vi. 3. The conductors of missionary, Bible, and tract societies do not act on this principle. They feel that when they pray "thy kingdom come," it is their duty to (go, or) send their delegates from house to house, for the purpose of endeavoring to excite others to assist in building up this kingdom. Consistency requires when we pray the Lord to provide laborers for the harvest, that we seek such laborers. On this account, I plead that the wants of a perishing world, and the obligations of every one to do what he can for it, be personally presented before these young men in private. Whether they will enter the ministry or not, we of course have no part in determining. This business they must settle, after deep meditation and much prayer, between God and their own souls. The reason why I lay so much stress upon private personal exertion is, because I am persuaded, that unless it is done, the church will lose the talents of some of the best of her sons. We well know, that those who, in addition to the public duties of the sanctuary, labor personally with their flocks from house to house, are the ministers who win by far the most souls to Christ. The case in hand is precisely similar. Public addresses on the subject, or such tracts as "The Claims of Six Hundred Millions," have the desired effect upon some; but powerful as they are, unless followed up by private personal exertion in most cases, little or no effect will be produced.† There are many young men who, of all others, are most fit to preach the gospel; but who, like one of the ancient servants of God, have formed so low an estimate of themselves, that they never dare think of it. When this exists, we are warranted in believing that nothing but private personal exertions will induce them to take proper views of this subject. The objections they have formed, and which they consider valid, can neither be known nor obviated in any other way. What a blessed

example has Jehovah Jesus given us of such a procedure. How did he condescend, face to face, to reason with Moses, and remove one objection after another, in order to induce him to enter upon the work for which he was designed. Exod. iii. and iv.* A less powerful effort, humanly speaking, would have had no effect.†

In the third place, an enlarged and more systematic effort must be made to obtain funds for the education of your indigent young men. Much has of late been done, by Bible, tract, and Sunday school societies, in our destitute settlements. But while these have been so largely patronized, I fear those whose object it is to fit young men for the ministry, have not engrossed sufficient attention. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been contributed in a year, to the three societies first mentioned, while not a third of this sum has been realized by the latter. Of the propriety and duty of Christians to establish Bible and other similar institutions, not a doubt can be entertained by any who love the Saviour. But as these are minor means of doing good, Christ did not think proper to deliver them any definite directions on this point. On the subject of the ministry, however, he has not left them without such definite directions. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," was his last and grand command. This command, of course, has the prior claim to their exertions. If then, there are pious young men enough to obey this command, and they are kept back by want of pecuniary means, it is a question which they are bound, solemnly, to put to their consciences, Will not the Saviour consider us as verily guilty, if we do not exert ourselves to the last degree, to bring them forward? As to pecuniary means, there certainly ought not to be, and need not be any want. It has even been asserted by one of your number, "that the churches of this country are able to raise hundreds of thousands, where they now raise thousands, for the cause of benevolence,

* It appears to me that Christians must go forward in evangelizing the world, just as if the whole work depended upon themselves. They must, however, remember and never forget, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase."

† If this suggestion be approved, it deserves the consideration of the ministers of every denomination, whether it would not further the object, if they were to appoint delegates from their respective bodies, whose business it shall be to visit each of their congregations, where such young men are to be found, and, in conjunction with their pastors, bring this subject before them.

President Edwards, in his treatise on the "Revival of Religion in New England," makes the following remarks: "Great things might be done for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, at this day, by searching out children of promising abilities, and their hearts full of love to Christ, but of poor families (as doubtless there are such now in the land) and bringing them up for the ministry."

* If any should object to this way of procedure, from the fact that our Saviour knew what was in man, I cannot feel the force of his objection, until he can show me the reasons Christ had in choosing Judas for one of his disciples.

† "The Claims of Six Hundred Millions" is a very excellent work, and should, if possible, be put into the hands of these young men, previously to the interviews their pastors may have with them. It was the instrument in bringing me to this heathen land.

without impoverishing themselves, or even denying themselves a single comfort of life." Without dwelling on any argument to support this assertion, I remark, that if the churches will only raise double the sum, they give to Bible, tract, and Sunday school societies, annually, for three, five, or seven years, (according to circumstances,) they can more than educate the 8,000 young men before mentioned, who cannot educate themselves; or, if we leave out the number who might be sent to the heathen, if all the members of these churches, will resolve to give twenty-five cents in addition to their other charities, they can educate two thirds of the number required for our country.* The rest, we may suppose, will educate themselves, or receive assistance from those who instead of twenty-five cents, would give their dollars by fifties or hundreds, and even by thousands.†

Having pointed out several of the means which may easily be put into operation, I remark, that whatever can be done, ought to be done immediately. As far as our country is concerned, if you delay a little longer, humanly speaking, the time to supply her waste places with preachers of the gospel, will be gone. Our population is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a year. This will soon be increased to eight, sixteen, and thirty-two hundred thousands. All you are now doing, will only supply vacancies occasioned by death, and the present increase of our population. Of course, nothing is doing for the six millions already destitute, for whom, six thousand ministers are needed. If things go on as at present, not only must these be left to be swallowed up by infidels and Roman Catholics; but, all the increase above

the 400,000, which will require at the end of 200 years, *hundreds of thousands of ministers.*

By making one grand and immediate effort, not only will you be instrumental in furnishing our destitute settlements with preachers of the gospel, but you will become giants in evangelizing the heathen. When the former have budded and blossomed as the rose, they will come up to your help, and soon it will be sung on earth, and sung in heaven, the kingdoms of this world, are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. On the contrary, if such an effort be not made, America, which ought to be foremost, will be the last among Christian nations, to take any distinguished part in having the gospel preached among the gentiles. The millions in our destitute borders, will require ten-fold more than all the resources you can bring to bear upon them, even if they were to remain, nominally, Protestants. How much greater will the difficulties be enhanced, when these fair and beautiful portions of our land shall be shrouded in the darkness of Romanism and infidelity. Those only, who are in lands without moral culture, can realize the labor necessary to clear away the briars and thorns, that the seed may grow. If I may judge of others by my own experience, I can assure you, that those missionaries of the cross, whom you have sent to such places, at times, are almost ready to say, we have been pressed out of measure, above strength. And I believe, that not unfrequently, tears are drawn from the most elevated faith.

Secondly, you will save our country from ruin. No Christian patriot can look upon our thus far favored land, if things are suffered to proceed as at present, but with anxious forebodings of its ruin. Some of us, may outlive the constitution of our republics. As far as popery is concerned, the very name, republic, is abhorred. It is as much opposed to its interests, as liberty of speech is to a total prohibition of inquiry. Already, its votaries begin to feel trammelled in your borders, and publish to the world, that they must be cramped in their operations, "*as long as the republican government shall subsist.*" Should they gain the ascendancy in our western settlements, they will control the whole country,* and ere long, a papal bull will be issued, dissolving its subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and granting permission to establish another Italy, and

* I would inquire whether it would not be well for the ministers in the different counties of each State, to meet without delay, and devise means to assist their education societies, to enter into a resolution, to supply all our destitute settlements with preachers of the gospel, within *ten years*. Such a resolution, with the blessing from on high, may as easily be carried into effect, as the resolution to supply every village in the Valley of the Mississippi, with a Sabbath school, within two years.

† While I say that an enlarged and more systematic effort must be made to obtain funds, to educate our indigent young men, I am not unmindful, that such an effort has been made, by a number of your churches. That in New York, over which Dr. Spring presides, I learn, has agreed to support *thirty*. This is working on a noble scale, and doubtless has called forth the praises of the angelic host to Jehovah, for having put it into their hearts to do it. If these young men are permitted to enter the ministry, and the blessing of God attends their labors and the labors of those who come after them, (even less than *this church is now blessed,*) at the end of 200 years from this time, it will be instrumental in raising up no less than 7,000 ministers, more than enough to preach the gospel to all the destitute now in the United States. According to this estimate, every church which brings but one young man forward, at the end of the time just mentioned, will be instrumental in supplying a population larger than that of the greatest city in our Union.

* It appears that our Republic already begins to feel the influence of the Catholic faith, so much, that the press in some parts is controlled by it. In Baltimore, the daily papers refused, some time ago, to publish the Prospectus of "*The Protestant*," a work to be edited at New York, either gratuitously or for money. On this point, "*The Genius of Universal Emancipation*" remarks,—"If it be a fact, that the press is muzzled or overawed by any sect in this city, State, or nation, it is time to look about us, or our liberties are gone forever."

another Spain, with their horrid inquisitions and annual Auto da Fe. Indeed, such a state of things appear to those on the ground, as just at hand. They have declared to the world, that unless unprecedented efforts be made, to stop that torrent of iniquity, which is sweeping all before it, the epitaph of our country's ruin, will soon be written. If we wish to learn what the legitimate results of popery and infidelity are, we must go to the continent of Europe, and when we see their cornfields fattened with the blood of her sons, let us remember, that nothing but an army of the ministers of Jesus Christ, can prevent these scenes being acted over in our own borders. *To you, beloved brethren, it belongs, to determine whether these scenes shall be acted there or not.*

I have previously remarked in regard to ministers of the gospel, that those who are now living, are placed in circumstances of peculiar responsibility. If this be true of ministers in such lands as those of our fathers, what must it be in regard to you, who stand at the head of *one thousand millions of people*, who are to inhabit our continent at the end of the coming century? Alas, how dreadful then will be the consequences of the neglect of even the smallest possible degree of influence, which you are now able to exert. You do not merely touch one, but a thousand strings, which are to vibrate through eternity. Every congregation of Christians may be compared to a great machine calculated to benefit the world to an immense extent, as long as its mainspring is in good order. Ministers are the mainsprings in the gospel machine. In proportion to their activity or inactivity, in general, will be that of their people. May I ask you, my brother in the ministry, now reading these lines, what is the state of the church over which you preside? Are you and they doing all you can, to supply your own country, and the world with preachers of the gospel? If so, go on, and thousands and tens of thousands will thank you in the last day. If however, this is not the case, why do you delay? Soon you must be an inhabitant of the grave; and surely, you cannot be willing to die, without having put your hands to this business. Allow me to present myself before you as a suppliant, and listen, I beseech you to my entreaties. To say nothing of the heathen,* I entreat you by all the cries from our destitute set-

* I will let one, who has, I hope, been plucked as a brand from the burning, address you in behalf of his countrymen: "O ye favored people, who are blessed with the divine Spirit. Ye have existed 1800 years, and what have ye done for this dark world? I am a Hindoo, poor and destitute; but ask of you, neither land, nor elephants, nor horses nor money, nor palanquins, nor doolies; but, I ask what can be done to learn the people to obey the laws of God. O, holy people, this I ask: O, good fathers, good children, good people, hear the cries of the poor, O good people."

tlements, that you will do all you can, to send them preachers of the gospel. I entreat you, by the blood of that blessed Redeemer, who expired on the cross to save you, and by the love you are bound to bear to your neighbor, that you will do all you can to send them preachers of the gospel. I beseech you, by all the terrors of that day, when you are to meet them at the bar of God, and by all the horrors of the worm that never dieth, and the fire that never is quenched, that you will do all you can to send them preachers of the gospel.

To conclude. As you, beloved brethren, allow, that one of the grand reasons for which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers over the American churches, is, that you may use your utmost exertions to set them in action, to supply your destitute settlements, and as far as possible, the heathen and Mohammedan world, with preachers of the gospel,—suffer me once more to beseech you, that whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with all your might. And may the God of Jacob prosper you.

Your brother in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

Jan. 5, 1832.

LETTER III.

Addressed to lay Christians, belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and other evangelical churches in the United States of America, on the subject of their making greater exertions to supply their country and the world with a preached gospel.

Beloved in the Lord.—Just before our Saviour left the world, to return and take possession of the glory, which he had with the Father before the world was, he addressed his disciples as follows: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Though many centuries have rolled away, since this command was given, three fourths of our race know nothing of Jehovah; and this is likely to be the case for many centuries to come, unless much greater exertions are made, to put it into operation. In view of these things, I lately sent an address to the pious young men, belonging to your respective churches, on the subject of their engaging in the momentous work of the Christian ministry. Indulging the hope, that God the Holy Spirit, will so far bless this, with other means which may be used, as to awaken in many a desire to devote themselves to it, it has been suggested to my mind, to address a few words to you, upon whom, humanly speaking, it depends in many instances, whether they engage in it or not.

In the first place, I wish to call your attention to the wants of our country. Such has been the rapid increase of its population, that it has quite surpassed all the efforts made to supply it with preachers of the gospel. This will appear by the following

extracts from a report of one of your education societies: "According to estimates before published, it appears that there are necessary, to furnish an entire supply for the six denominations, 4,000. To supply all other destitute portions of the population, (probably not less than,) 2,000. Total, 6,000. The number of ministers who die in a year, may be estimated at 150. The number of ministers necessary to supply the annual increase of population, at the rate of one minister for a thousand souls, cannot be less than 350. Total, 500. Of course, if all the destitute were now supplied, it would require an annual increase of 500 ministers, to keep the population supplied as well, relatively, as it now is. From tables published in the Quarterly Register, the present year, it appears that the whole number of students in the Theological seminaries in the United States, of all denominations, is 639. About one third of these enter the ministry every year. Add to this, the whole increase of the itinerant ministry of the Methodist church last year, (as reported in the Christian Advocate and Journal, for August, 1830,) 83: and the increase of Baptist ministers, (as reported for the year ending February, 1830,) 190, and we have from all these sources, less than 500 ministers; a number barely sufficient to repair losses by death,¹ and to keep up with the growth of population; to supply whom, 6,000 ministers are probably needed at this very time."

According to this statement, about half of the inhabitants of our country, are yet without preachers of the gospel. And what is peculiarly to be regretted, most of these wants appear in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which embraces a territory larger in extent, than all the remaining territory of the United States, and which, of course, will in a few years be most populous, and exercise a predominant influence in our national councils. Persons may travel hundreds of miles in some parts of it, and in vain look for a single temple dedicated to Jehovah, or a preacher of the gospel to break the bread of life to its perishing inhabitants.* The consequence is, that many of them, in regard to religious information, are approaching a state, but little better than heathenism.† As ignorance is the mother of error,

these necessarily must keep pace with each other. That this has been the case to a most alarming extent, appears by the following extract from a letter from a clergyman, west of the Alleghany mountains: "Could your committee, and wealthy friends of your society, see the progress of error and vice at the West, the wide West, which is soon to give character and laws to the nation, they would tremble as they never have trembled for our country. The progress of Romanism, with open and disguised infidelity, in the great Valley of the Mississippi, will require according to present appearances, but a few years to prepare for your presses, a tract, which you may entitle, 'The last hope of the world fallen,—America ruined.*' Be assured, that in all the departments of benevolence, efforts altogether unprecedented, must be made and made soon, or our country is lost, our civil and religious institutions, all the blessings of a free government, will be swallowed up as with a flood, and Wo, wo, will be written in tears and blood all over this once fair and happy land." From this it appears, that if things proceed but a little longer as they have done, the knell of our departed liberties will soon be sounded. What then is to be done, is a question of most momentous import. The first answer, as appears to me, is, you must labor diligently with fasting and prayer, to bring forward the thousands of pious young men belonging to your churches, for the Christian ministry. Are any of you the fathers and mothers of devotedly pious young men? You must not merely be willing to give them up. You must be urgent with them to flee to the help of their perishing brethren, in your destitute settlements: yea, even more so than the Egyptians were with the Israelites, to be gone from their borders. Are there any of you, who have neighbors or acquaintances of this description? Go to their houses, and draw them forth as the angels drew Lot from Sodom, and compel them as it were, to hasten to them. In a word, let every one who has any influence, up and be doing, in exhorting pious young men of proper qualifications, whether physicians or lawyers, or farmers or merchants, whether relations or acquaintances, to go up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.† At this time,

* "We hear of a missionary at Little Rock," says a gentleman in the Arkansas, "our seat of territorial government, and that his labors have been greatly blessed. But that place is more than 100 miles distant from us, and we have but little communication with it."

† The following statement appears in the annual report of the American Tract Society for 1830: "A circuit judge, residing here, told me that in trying a certain case, two individuals were brought in as witnesses, one 15 and the other 11 years of age. On questioning them respecting the nature of an oath, he found that they had never seen a Bible, had never attended any school or religious meeting, had never heard of future punishment, of God, or the

great Adversary of souls, or at least, knew no distinction between the two, or any of the attributes of either. The father of the children was confused at the questions asked, and upon inquiry, the judge found him to be a justice of the peace in the county, who could neither read nor write."

* An appalling account of the ravages, which the Roman Catholic faith has made, may be found in one of the Quarterly Journals of the American Education Society, for 1830.

† Heaven, earth and hell, all unite in urging Christians forward, in this great business. The heavenly host are looking with intense interest, to see whether the commands of Christ are held in any estimation

when the calls for ministers of the gospel are daily waxing louder and louder, every professor of religion who does not employ his tongue in this business, is without excuse, and is bound to examine himself, whether he has learned even the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. Happy will it be for him, if the frost of the second death does not light upon it, and palsy it forever.

I have said, that your labors must be accompanied with fasting and prayer. The army which you are called upon to raise and send against the leagued hosts of Roman Catholics, Universalists, deists, and other infidels, must be raised and sent forth; and must fight in the strength of heaven. This strength is to be obtained *in no other way*, than by walking in the steps of that pious ruler of old, of whom we read, he "set himself to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast." "If the only means by which Jehoshaphat sought to overcome his superior enemy, had been his troops, horses and arms, the proportion between these means and the end, would have been perfectly assignable, and the probable result of the conflict, a matter of ordinary calculation. But when he said, 'neither know we what to do, but our eyes are up to thee,' he moved (I speak it reverently) a new and infinite force to invade the host of Moab and Ammon; and the consequence displayed in their camp, the difference between an irreligious leader, who could fight only with arms and on the level of the plain, and a pious one who could thus assault from heaven." "Prayer ardent opens heaven." Wield but this weapon aright, and five of you shall chase a hundred, and a hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight, and your enemies shall fall before you; for the Lord your God, he it is, who fighteth for you, as he has promised you."

Every follower of the Redeemer must necessarily have more or less of the spirit of prayer. But I fear that most of us have very little, compared with what we should have. We want more such assemblies as were convened in "an upper room" in the days of the apostles. Acts, i. 13, 14.* We want more of the Annast of the ancient, and more John Uricks,† and Susanna Anthonys

by them. Millions in our destitute settlements, stretch out their hands and implore their aid. Even while I am writing, methinks I hear ten thousand of the lost, lifting up their voices and saying, Send, O send them preachers of the gospel, "lest they also come to this place of torment."

* "And when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter and James, and John and Andrew, and Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew, and Matthew, James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas the brother of James. These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren."

† "Who departed not from the temple, but served God with fasting and prayers night and day."

‡ A poor man of great piety, who spent eight

of the modern church.* When Christians understand more fully the mighty effects which proceed from an untiring intercourse with heaven, there will be more days of fasting and prayer both public and private: and it is not improbable that many individuals may be found, who will devote a great portion of their lives to prayer.† "There is no way," says a most eminent divine of the last century, "that Christians, in a private capacity, can do so much to promote the work of God, and advance the kingdom of Christ, as by prayer. Let persons be never so weak, and never so mean, and under never so poor advantages to do much for Christ and the souls of men otherwise, yet if they have much of the spirit of grace and supplication, in this way they may have power with him, that is infinite in power. God is, if I may so speak, at the command of the prayer of faith, and in this respect, is, as it were, under the power of his people. As princes, they have power with God and prevail."

2. You must contribute of your substance, to educate them. While I thus speak, beloved in the Lord, you will not suppose I am ignorant, that you have many calls upon your charity, or that you have not done much to promote the kingdom of your Sa-

hours of his time in prayer, eight in labor, and eight in meals, sleep, and other necessities. The celebrated Grotius, one of the brightest literary ornaments of his age, was heard to declare, "I would give all my learning and honor for the plain integrity of John Urick."

* The memoirs of this devoted woman are before the public. "She excelled," says her biographer, "in the practice of devotion and prayer—and devoted many whole days to fasting and prayer." From her journal, it appears that she learned the art of wrestling with the angel of the covenant. Her words on one occasion are, "O how has God enlarged my soul, and held me up to wrestle with him on Zion's behalf, until my nerves have been so strained, that the back part of my head and neck have been so swelled and sore, that I could scarce move it, and have been obliged to take to my bed from my knees."

† We will give ourselves, continually, to prayer and to the ministry of the word, said the apostles. Many of God's dear children from bodily afflictions of various kinds and from other causes, are prevented altogether from "laboring with their hands." Such, if any, might with great propriety resolve to give themselves continually to prayer. The following instance of continued prayer, by one who for some time before his death, was placed in such circumstances, will show what wonderful results might issue from a long life devoted to it. I give it in the words of the person who communicated it to me. "The man lived in B——, Vermont. Being unable to sleep, he spent his nights in prayer. First, he prayed for particular neighborhoods; then took each family and went through the parish in this way. Then, as his life was lengthened out, he prayed for each individual of each family, under the impression that when he had finished, good would be manifest. He therefore, about the time he had gone through the parish, was much excited, and especially one night, thinking perhaps that he was near death, he was so much roused, that he sent off for the minister in the middle of the night, and asked him how he could sleep, when souls were perishing, and exhorted him to arise and call upon his God. A general revival of religion followed."

viour. I know you have many calls, and I know you have done much. For what has been effected through your instrumentality, you have the thanks of thousands. As far as the missionary cause is concerned, I take the liberty to thank you in the name of all my beloved brethren of different denominations, who have been sent to the heathen of our western wilderness, of Burmah, of Ceylon and other islands. I thank you in the name of the ten thousand children, who are instructed in the things belonging to their everlasting peace, in schools supported by you. I thank you in the name of all those who have triumphed over death, and are now singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, as well as in the name of the hundreds of converts on heathen ground, who owe all their hopes of heaven to what you have been made instrumental in doing for them. I thank you for every Bible and tract which you have enabled us to distribute. Yes, I thank you again and again for all these things. What you have done, has caused many a new song to be sung on earth and many a new song in heaven. The fact is, you have contributed so often and so much, that *you encourage us* to call upon you again. And though many of you may have made great sacrifices to do what you have done, and almost think you are able to do no more, yet let me ask you, cannot you make even a little more, in order that you may assist your education societies, to make a grand effort immediately, to supply all the destitute parts of our country, with preachers of the gospel? If each of you would resolve in reliance on divine aid, in addition to the charities you now bestow, to give 25 cents a year, for three, five, or seven years, (according to circumstances,) sufficient sums would be realized to educate more than two thirds of the ministers required. The remainder we may hope, will be educated by their parents and other relations.*

A very superficial view of the wants of our

*It may perhaps be said, that there are many who cannot give 25 cents in addition to their other charities, and that the expectations of help from parents and other relations will not be realized to the degree anticipated. Allowing this to be the case, still if the subject in its proper bearings, is brought before those beloved men, who are rich in this world's goods, and who esteem it a privilege, to contribute much of their property for the spread of the gospel, the sums obtained will vastly exceed all such deficiencies. We must remember that they will contribute not by cents, but by hundreds and by thousands of dollars. A large number has already taken a noble lead in this business. I lately read of a benevolent individual, who had offered to defray the expenses of the tuition of one hundred young men, in one of your public seminaries of learning, for four years, amounting to more than 3,000 dollars per annum: and of another, who had contributed or was about to contribute to the entire support of six or seven. If one hundred persons could be found to contribute as largely as the first of these individuals, for three, five, or seven years, the sums realized, would enable our education societies to bring forward enough young men, to furnish nearly or quite, a supply for our country.

country, together with the means it has to supply them, must convince every one that there never was a time when education societies were so loudly called upon by the Head of the church to come to the determination of adopting the resolution immediately to educate many more young men for the ministry, and consequently there never was a time, when you was so loudly called upon to come up to their help. No other country has been blessed to such a degree with revivals of religion, and as God has in these revivals, in a peculiar manner, remembered the rising generation, we may safely say, in no other country are there half so many pious young men. What then is his language to you? Does he not speak as plainly as if you heard his voice from heaven and say, My people, I have heard the prayers which you have been offering to me for years past to send forth laborers into the harvest, so far as to pour out my Spirit upon your young men, and qualify them for this work; what I require of you is, to contribute of your substance to enable them to go as such laborers? If this be his language and I think none of us will be disposed to say, it is not, have you not reason to believe that if you do not make a grand effort to comply with this requisition, he will be greatly grieved with you, and may there not be some hindrance to the acceptance of those prayers, which you may hereafter offer for the continuance of these revivals of religion? I tremble at the thought that he should withdraw his Spirit. But such a thing is possible and even probable, if you fail to walk in the way he marks out for you.*

*If the present opportunity to bring forward young men as laborers for the Lord's vineyard be lost, it should be impressed upon our minds as with a pen of iron, that so favorable a one may not be afforded again in our day. God has not told us that he will continue to bless our country with such powerful revivals of religion during the coming 30 years as he has during the 30 past. About 100 years ago there were very powerful revivals. These divine lights however, in a great measure went out. A darkness worse than that of Egypt succeeded, and covered our churches for nearly half a century. In the last day, when we shall have a better understanding of things, we may see that one of the reasons of this distressing event was because Christians did not contribute as much of their substance as they should have done to bring forward those young men, whom the Head of the church qualified by his Spirit for the gospel ministry. It has been declared by the pen of inspiration, that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty." This will hold good in spiritual things. When our charity is called for, the bestowment of it, if unaccompanied with a self-righteous spirit, and from motives to glorify God, is always attended with a blessing from on high, and vice versa. Probably no means which can be made use of, will be more likely to bring about a revival of religion in those congregations, whose fleeces are dry, than for their pastors to secure their engagement in building up the kingdom of Christ. Such a spirit of activity will necessarily beget an increased spirit of prayer. The windows of heaven will be opened, and almost ere they are aware, the promise that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself" they will find verified. Of late, Chris-

But, though the calls of our education societies, are so loud to do a vast deal more than they have done, it appears that such is the deficiency of their funds, that they are unable to meet the expenses even of those now under their care. The last account I have seen, states that one of them was *eight thousand dollars* in debt, and they were about to borrow four thousand more. If this state of things continue, our destitute settlements must, to a great extent, be left to be overrun by infidels and Roman Catholics. Millions must be left to drag out a miserable existence, without God and without hope here, and after death, have inflicted upon them forever, the awful curses pronounced upon all who embrace their destructive errors. "He that believeth not shall be damned." "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead or in his hands, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out, without mixture into the cup of his indignation, and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb." And shall these awful curses be inflicted upon them, from any neglect on your part? Forbid it! O, thou suffering Lamb of God, forbid it.

In a letter I wrote last year to the secretary of one of your education societies, I made the following observation: "It appears to me that there is yet one resolution wanting to adorn the pages of your annual report. It is, *Resolved*, in reliance on divine aid, that we will use our utmost exertions to seek out the ardently pious young men belonging to our different churches, and qualify, as far as human means are concerned, as many for the ministry, as

may be necessary to supply the destitute parts of our country, within the coming ten years." Such a resolution, our education societies would cheerfully adopt, if you would only hold out the necessary encouragement. And will you not do it? Beloved in the Lord, I hope you would bear with me if I even should say you *must* do it. In order that you may be excited to go forward in such a blessed work, let me beseech you in the first place to reflect how much you owe your Saviour. You are the redeemed people of the Lord, bought not with such corruptible things as silver or gold; but by the precious blood of Christ. Nothing else would suffice to satisfy offended justice. In order to pay this, the price demanded for your redemption, he left the glory he had with the Father before the world was, came into this world, was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief and so poor, that he had not where to lay his head. Follow him to the garden of Gethsemane, and view his bloody sweat; to the bar of Pilate, and see him crowned with thorns, spit upon and buffeted, and lastly up the hill of Calvary, bearing that cross upon which he was to expire. When there, view the wounds which were made by the nails and the spear, and when you hear his lamentable cry, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" and see him bow his head and die, ask yourselves, Are we not willing, though we have to make great sacrifices, to give in addition to our other charities, the sum of 25 cents a year for the coming three, or five, or seven years to promote the cause of him, who sacrificed the joys of heaven, the comforts of earth and even his own life for us?

In the second place, be excited to go forward in view of the soul animating joy you

tians have contributed largely to distribute Bibles and tracts, to promote the cause of temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, and so forth: and what has been the result? Has not God blessed them with the effusions of his Spirit to a degree before unheard of? Let the whole American church rise up in a body and resolve in the strength of Heaven that they will furnish our education societies with money enough *immediately* to educate a sufficient number of pious young men to supply all our spiritual waste places, and I will venture to predict that God the Holy Ghost will reward them with the addition of hundreds of thousands to her communion. We read of Cornelius "which gave much alms to the people and prayed to God always." The consequence was, "an angel appeared to him and said to him, thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." The following remarks of President Edwards are much to the point. "If God's people in this land were once brought to abound in such deeds of love (charity) as much as in praying, hearing, singing, and religious meetings and conference, it would be a most blessed omen. There is nothing would have a greater tendency to bring the God of love down from heaven to the earth. So amiable would be the sight, in the eyes of our loving and exalted Redeemer, that it would soon as it were fetch him down from his throne in heaven, to set up his tabernacle with men on the earth and dwell with them. I do not remember to have read of any remarkable outpouring of the Spirit, that continued any long time but what was attended with an

abounding in this duty. So we know it was with that great effusion of the Spirit that began at Jerusalem in the apostles' days: and so in the late remarkable revival of religion in Saxony, which began by the labors of the famous Professor Franck, and has now been carried on for above thirty years, and has spread its happy influences into many parts of the world. It was begun and carried on, by a wonderful practice of this duty. And the remarkable blessing that God has given Mr. Whitfield, and the great success with which he has crowned him may well be thought to be very much owing to his laying out himself so abundantly in charitable designs. And it is foretold that God's people shall abound in this duty, in the time of the great outpouring of the Spirit that shall be in the latter days. Isa. xxxii. 5, 8. The vile person shall no more be called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful. But the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." In this day, when there are so many things to remind professors of religion of the spiritual wants of the millions of their perishing fellow men, if any of those who are rich in temporal things, refuse their contributions to carry forward the benevolent operations of the day, it appears to me that they are unworthy members of the church and ought to be excluded from her communion. They give fearful evidence, that the love of the world, and not of the Father is in them. "Whoso hath this world's good and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him."

will experience in seeing your destitute settlements supplied with preachers of the gospel. The joy which one person often feels in having been instrumental in relieving a fellow creature from great bodily distress or from death is of a very exalted nature. But what comparison will this bear to the joy of having been made the instruments in rescuing an immortal soul from eternal torment. Though it is said of our Saviour that he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, yet there were seasons when even he rejoiced. "In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and of earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and the prudent and hast revealed them unto babes. "To the humble Christian, who feels that he is nothing, it appears to me, there cannot be a more legitimate sense of joy, than that which springs from the circumstance, that his heavenly Father has conferred upon him, the honor of having been the instrument in turning a sinner from the error of his way. I was lately in attendance in the capacity of a physician upon a very dearly beloved young friend, now in heaven, who in her last hours remembered and mentioned with peculiar interest the names of several persons, who had interested themselves in behalf of her salvation. Compared with the joy, which those must feel, who have been instrumental of her having died in peace and gone to join the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven, how mean do all the joys of this world appear? But if such be the joy here with our imperfect perceptions, how great will it be in the last day, when we shall on the one hand have a full view afar off, of the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, where the lost are to weep and wail and gnash their teeth forever, and on the other, those glorious mansions prepared for all the followers of the Lamb! Suppose you, by contributing the small sum of twenty-five cents for the coming three, or five, or seven years, should be instrumental in educating enough young men, to supply our destitute settlements, how many millions may you be instrumental in saving, and with what joy, will you lift up your voices in adoration and praise to your Redeemer, when you meet them at his bar, and perceive that they owe all their title to heaven, as far as human means are concerned, to the small sums you gave!

In the third place, let the value you put upon the gospel, excite you to make this effort. Supposing that you could be deprived of it, and of course of all the hopes you have of escaping the damnation of hell, and obtaining the joys of heaven. Supposing also, that you were as sensible as you now are of its worth, what would you not give to obtain it? Would you not willingly part with all your possessions and become beggars, rather than they should not send it to you? When you remember this, surely if the small sum

of twenty-five cents a year, for the coming three, or five, or seven years will send your destitute brethren the gospel, no other argument ought to be necessary to induce you to contribute it.

Having directed your attention to the wants of six millions of our own country,* permit me to entreat you in the second place to look over into this eastern world, and see not merely six millions, but six hundred millions, to whom the beloved name JESUS is unknown. When I take a view of these vast regions of spiritual death, my heart sickens within me, at the slow progress of Christianity. I have been here more than twelve years; but I regret to say that the number of missionaries, if at all, is but a very little greater than when I came.† The Christian world does not seem to any great extent awake to the momentous business of missions. "As the work is now carried on, there is but one missionary to nearly two millions of souls. In some instances a single missionary is quite alone, and two, five, ten or fifteen hundred miles from any fellow laborer. In some cases again a number of missionaries are together and have but few thousand souls around them. But more commonly you see one or two at a station in the midst of ten, fifty or a hundred million of souls, with no other laborer to help forward the conversion of the surrounding multitudes.‡ The mode of conducting missions at present in most cases, is in fact like sending one soldier to storm a fort, five to conquer a province, a hundred to subjugate an empire." While such is the case, shall I hold my peace? No. This cannot be. If I forget you, ye perishing heathens, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember you, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not you above my chief joy. "O, when will the groans and dying agonies of a famishing world, which has long cried in vain for the bread and water of life, be heard, and the church of God roused to action."

Will it be said that it is impossible for you to send laborers abroad, while the wants of our country are so great? I do not feel the force of the remark. In the United States

* The spiritual welfare of six millions of souls is an object which might with the utmost propriety command the resources of the world. But when we remember that these are to increase within two centuries to nearly or quite as many hundreds of millions as there are of heathens, the importance of sending preachers of the gospel immediately, surpasses all human calculation.

† Though the number of missionaries has not much increased, I rejoice to say, that a great many native assistants have been raised up. God has shown his people, that if they will only go forward as they ought in the work of missions, he will soon raise up laborers commensurate with the wants of the world.

‡ Since this gloomy picture was drawn, a few shades have here and there been taken from it; but for the most part it remains gloomy as ever.

there are 12,000 evangelical churches. If there be but one pious young man of proper qualifications for the ministry belonging to each of these churches, of course you have 12,000, or double the number required for your own wants. Supposing this number reduced one third, still you will have 2,000 to spare for the heathen. And is it too much to spare this number? I believe you will not think so in the day of judgment. In view of that day, let me address you in the words of two individuals, who laid down their lives among the heathen. "O Christians, fly to the work. Do it with your might. The motives to it are infinite. Now is the accepted time. The heathen are before you. Their present miseries* and their impending ruin call upon you to hasten to them, the word of life. Your Redeemer bids you go and pluck them as brands from the burnings. To-day, if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. While you delay, the heathen perish, and you rob your Saviour of the joy and praise of receiving the heathen for his inheritance. You now stand solemnly charged to carry the glory of Immanuel into all nations for their salvation. Neglect it a little longer and alas it will be too late. You and they are summoned to judgment. How can you meet them there? They knew nothing of that tremendous day; but you did; and you knew that if they died unwashed in the blood of Christ, that day must seal their eternal perdition; and yet you did not concern yourselves to acquaint them with that Saviour. Now you behold them standing on the left hand of the Judge, with unutterable horrors depicted on their countenances. Now they know that while you and they were upon the earth, though they knew nothing of this awful day, you had it in strict charge from the Judge himself to make it known to them, that they as well as you might be prepared to meet it in peace. But you neglected the charge. And now nothing remains for them, but the dreadful doom 'Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.' As they go in anguish and despair, they cast a parting look at you. O Christians, what will you then think of those little sacrifices, those momentary exertions, which

you are now exhorted to make to rescue millions from the tremendous doom?"

May he in whose hands are the hearts of all men, so dispose you, beloved fellow Christians, to act in regard to supplying a perishing world with the knowledge of the only deliverer from the wrath to come, that when you arrive at the borders of eternity, each of you may be enabled with your dying breath to appeal to your heavenly Father and say, "I have glorified thee on earth, I have finished the work, thou hast given me to do."

February 13, 1832.

REV. MR. MATHER'S REPORT.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My time for the quarter now ending, with the exception of one or two weeks, has been employed in the counties of New Haven and New London. I had visited most of the towns in Litchfield county during the last quarter; and intended, the present quarter, to have visited all the towns in New Haven county, and the remaining ones in Litchfield; but the present was thought the most favorable time for presenting the subject in this county, and accordingly the few towns remaining in those counties were, for the time, passed by. I hope, however, still to visit them before the first of May.

The anniversary of the Litchfield county Auxiliary Education Society, was held on the 12th of February. There were several addresses on the occasion. One feature in the address of the General Agent of the American Board for Foreign Missions, gave it peculiar interest. Mr. Bardwell took this broad ground;—the *inseparable* connection between education and missionary societies. And had the General Agent of the American Home Missionary Society been present, I doubt not he would have taken the same ground. It is the only just view of the subject. These societies are, and must necessarily be inseparable.

In this view, I love to contemplate the education society. It is this view, which, to my mind, gives this society almost its entire importance. Were there no heathen to whom the gospel must be preached, and no missionary ground in our own country, education societies would be little needed. And did these fields of missionary labor exist in all the magnitude and importance which they now possess; and were they already white to the harvest as they now are; if the *reapers* were *ready*, my prayer to the Lord of the harvest should only be, that he would *send* them into the field; and my efforts should be directed, not to increase the number, but to send forth those already prepared. But when I lift up my eyes to the fields, and behold their extent, and the whiteness, the richness, and the abundance of the harvest; and then look at the laborers, I feel the force of the Saviour's

* That Christians are not alone in the opinion that heathenism must necessarily render its votaries wretched, may be learned by the following extract from a letter sent by one of the most influential Hindoos in Calcutta, to the Editor of the Indian Gazette, dated Sept. 30, 1831. "If there be any thing under heaven, that either I or my friends look upon with the greatest abhorrence, it is Hindooism. If there be any thing which we regard as the greatest instrument of evil, it is Hindooism. If there be any thing which we behold as the greatest of vice, it is Hindooism. And if there be any thing which we consider to be most hurtful to the peace, comfort and happiness of society, it is Hindooism; and neither renunciation nor flattery, neither fear nor persecution can alter our resolution to destroy that monstrous creed." (Signed)

MADON CHUNDER MULLICK."

pathetic exclamation, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few!"

If this view of the subject be correct, that the connection between these societies is inseparable, how ought we to regard the idea of *favoritism*, as frequently applied to these societies? Can there be any propriety in speaking of this or that institution as a favorite? For myself, I can see no more propriety in this kind of language when applied to these societies, than when applied to the different members of the same body: as a favorite hand or a favorite foot; or one's favorite self, in distinction from his members. What is the thing to be done by these societies? Have they *various* ends to attain? No; but one only. The object to be accomplished is *one* and the *same*, viz. The evangelizing of the world. The means to be employed, though equally essential to the attainment of the end, must necessarily be as divers, as the variety of circumstances in the work to be accomplished.

The preaching of the gospel is evidently the grand means to be employed. Preachers must therefore be sent out; "For how shall they hear without a preacher; and how shall they preach except they be sent? But if the preachers are wanting, clearly the first step, is to furnish the men.

It is this connection between these institutions, which presents this society in its most important and interesting attitude. Not as an independent society, having its own separate object to accomplish; but as an essential, though distinct part of the same machine; the grand missionary cause, whose object is to carry into effect the command of Christ, "Go ye into all the world, and *preach* the gospel to every creature."

I have been led to dwell a moment on this point, from the fact, that I have sometimes had to encounter this strange idea, even in good men. One may consistently doubt the importance of an object, and withhold aid from it altogether, because he thinks it is accomplishing no good. But to admit the importance of an object to the prosperity of the cause of Christ on earth, and then affix to it the appellation "not favorite," and on this account withhold aid, savors quite as much of selfishness, as of the enlarged benevolence of him, who sought not his own gratification in doing good, but whose meat and drink it was to do the will of his heavenly Father, in whatever form it might appear.

The education society I do believe, is the cause of Christ. The more I contemplate it, and become familiar with the facts pertaining to it, the more I feel it to be an essential branch of that system of means, which is to usher in the latter day glory. Millions of perishing heathen must be pointed to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Millions of our countrymen are living, with none to break unto them the bread of life. The preaching

of the gospel is the ordinary means which God employs in bringing men to repentance and salvation. But where are the men to preach the gospel to these dying millions? An equal distribution of all the evangelical ministers on the globe, would furnish but one minister to nearly forty thousand souls. A like distribution in our own country, would leave considerably more than one third of the present population destitute, while its annual increase would require for its supply almost double the actual increase of ministers. From these facts, I am constrained to feel, that our only hope, even for our own country merely, is in the operations of education societies. But if those societies can go forward, and by the aid of the Christian public, maintain the pledge which they have given, to receive every suitable candidate; if the lamentable deficiency can be supplied at all, we may hope that these societies will do it.

During the quarter, I have presented the subject to about thirty-one congregations. —The subscriptions obtained, amount to \$1,134 88 of which 1,050 83 have been paid. In six or eight of these places, no collections were made at the time. The collections which have since been made in several of them are not included in the above sums.

My expectation at present, is to remain in this State till about the first of May, and then proceed into Vermont, to enter upon my duties as secretary of the North Western Branch of the American Education Society.

No Report has been received from the Rev. Mr. Boutelle. His agency will be noticed in the next Journal.

Extracts from the Second Annual Report of the Indiana Branch of the Presbyterian Education Society.

Formation of this branch.

The Indiana Branch of the Presbyterian Education Society was formed in 1830; but has not, until the present year, been sufficiently extensive in its operations to require a public report; and for the past year the services of an agent have been obtained only for a few months. This however has been sufficient to show that the churches appreciate the importance of *educating their own young men for their own fields of labor*, and are prepared to co-operate in the designs of the Parent Society, with a liberality that abounds to their account before God.

The number of members obtained for the society, exceeds 400. The whole amount subscribed is \$908 29. Several young men have also been found who have already engaged, or will soon engage, in preparatory studies for the sacred office, perhaps eleven or twelve.

The number of beneficiaries assisted by this Branch during the last year, is 8.

Receipts and expenditures.

The whole amount of receipts for the two years of the society's operation, is \$578 10
Expenditures for the same time, 503 50

Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$74 60

The Society is not sectarian.

The time has come when Christians are beginning to feel that their great business is to "preach the gospel to every creature;" and that this great work, so long delayed, now demands of the children of the kingdom, to strengthen each other's hands, and to provoke each other to love and good works. Acting on this principle, the parent society has assisted 1,426 young men, belonging to five or six denominations of Christians. Nor is it a system of favoritism towards particular institutions of learning. Six hundred and twenty of its beneficiaries are now studying in 113 different colleges and schools, in every part of the United States. It is only required that those institutions be selected in which a thorough education can be acquired.

A thorough education.

Why is it that Wesley and Clark and Fuller and Foster and Hall and Scott and Henry and Edwards and many others of like character, have rendered such eminent services to the cause of Christ? It was because they were men of sound erudition as well as ardent piety. The same is true of the Missionaries. The work performed by Brainerd and Elliot, was impossible without learning. The characters of Buchanan, Judson and H. Martyn, leave no room for any to expect to be *permanently* useful, without a thorough education.

ANNIVERSARY.

THE seventeenth anniversary of the American Education Society, will this year be celebrated in the city of Boston, on Monday, the 27th of May, 1833. The members of the society are requested to meet for business in the vestry of Park Street Church, at four o'clock, P. M. A public meeting will be held in Park Street Church, at half past seven in the evening, at which extracts from the Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered. The year about to close, has been highly favored of the Lord, to whom the most grateful acknowledgments are due.

WILLIAM COGSWELL,
Sec'y Am. Ed. Soc'y.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from Jan. 9th, to the Quarterly Meeting, April 10th, 1833.

DONATIONS.

<i>Barrington, N. H.</i> fr. the Education Society, to const. Rev. Samuel H. Merrill, a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	15 00
<i>Cavers, North Britain,</i> fr. James Douglas, Esq. by Joshua Clibborn, Esq. N. Y. £20 at 8 per cent premium,	96 00
<i>Colchester, Ct.</i> fr. ladies and gentlemen, by hands of Doct. Frederic Morgan, Agt. a subscription in part (by Rev. William Cogswell)	50 00
<i>Dunstable, N. H.</i> fr. the Fem. Sewing Circle <i>Nashua Village,</i> by Mrs. Lydia G. Nott	30 00
<i>Dover, N. H.</i> fr. individuals, to const. Rev. David Root, a L. M. of A. E. S. and of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	55 75
<i>Durham, N. H.</i> fr. individuals, to const. Rev. Alvan Tobey, a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc.	15 00
From individ. in part to const. him a L. M. of the N. H. Branch, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	6 00—21 21
<i>Gilmanton, Centre, N. H.</i> fr. the Ed. Soc. 11 12. Individuals, 7	19 12
From the Fem. Sewing Soc. to const. Rev. David Lancaster a L. M. of N. H. Branch, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	12 00—30 12
<i>Gilmanton, Iron Works, N. H.</i> fr. the Ed. Soc. in part to const. Rev. Charles G. Safford, a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	10 00
<i>Gilmanton, East, N. H.</i> individuals, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	2 45
<i>Griswold, Ct.</i> fr. gent. through Wm. Tucker, Esq. Agt. by hands of Dea. Daniel Huntington	69 50
From ladies through Mr. Tucker, by Mrs. Abigail G. Jewett, \$40 of which to const. Rev. Spofford D. Jewett a L. M. of the Am. Ed. Soc. by Rev. Wm. Cogswell	52 90
<i>Lyme, N. H.</i> fr. the Cong. Soc. part amo. contributions during the past year by Rev. Erdix Tenny, thro' Mr. Jonathan Conant	50 00
<i>Marlow, N. H.</i> fr. James Downing, by Rev. M. Gerould	1 00
<i>Marlboro' Vt.</i> fr. Rev. E. H. Newton, by N. B. Williston, Esq. Tr. Windham Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	2 00
<i>Meredith Bridge, N. H.</i> fr. individuals 10 00	
Fr. Rev. John K. Young, 1st annual payment towards const. himself a L. M. of N. H. Branch	5 00
" Mrs. Lawrence, Jewelry sold for	5 00
" Mrs. Wilson, do. do.	62—20 62
[By Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.]	
<i>Meredith Village, N. H.</i> fr. the Ed. Soc. Dr. John Santorn, Tr. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	4 77
<i>Moultonboro' N. H.</i> fr. individuals in the congregation of the Rev. Joshua Dodge, in part to const. him a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	8 50
<i>Norfolk, Ct.</i> fr. Mrs. Sarah Battelle, by Crocker & Brewster	5 00
<i>Norwich City, Ct.</i> fr. Ladies' Praying Circle, by Miss Mary H. Cooley, Sec. and Tr.	6 00
<i>New Haven, Ct.</i> fr. Simeon Baldwin, Esq. Executor of the Will of Rebecca A. Sherman, late of N. H. amo. of her bequest,	50 00
<i>Ossipee, N. H.</i> fr. the Ed. Soc. \$5. F. Cogswell, Esq. \$5, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	10 00
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i> fr. a Friend by Rev. Joseph H. Towne	10 00
<i>Putney, Vt.</i> fr. Rev. B. Pitman, collected by him—by N. B. Williston, Esq.	12 00
<i>Rochester, fr.</i> Rev. I. Willey, a donation	5 00
<i>St. Johnsbury Plain, Vt.</i> fr. Edmund Hallett by Mr. Thomas Bishop	1 00
<i>Sandwich, N. H.</i> fr. the Ed. Soc. in part to const. Rev. Giles Leach a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc.	4 62
Fr. Gen. Daniel Hoyt, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	5 00—9 62
<i>Sanbornton, N. H.</i> fr. individuals, to const. Rev. Abraham Bodwell, a L. M. of the Stratford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	15 00
<i>Somersworth, N. H.</i> fr. Great Falls Ed. Soc. to const. Rev. James A. Smith a L. M.	

of A. E. S. and in part a L. M. of Strafford Co. Ed. Soc.	50 62
Fr. Mr. Charles Goodwin, to const. himself a L. M. of Strafford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	15 00
Tamworth, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc. to const. Rev. Samuel Hidden, a L. M. of Strafford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent,	20 00
Windham, N. H. fr. a lady in congregation of Rev. Calvin Cutler, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S.	41 33
Wakefield, N. H. fr. the Ed. Society \$10, in part to const. Rev. Sam'l. Nichols a L. M. of Strafford Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.	10 00
Wolfeboro', N. H. fr. Dr. David T. Livy, \$1, and individuals \$0 65. By Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent	1 63
Waynesboro' Ga. fr. W. Urquhart, by Mr. H. Hill	22 75
Maine, fr. "Abstinence," by Rev. A. Rand	1 50
Strafford Co. N. H. fr. Rev. Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Jarvis, by Rev. J. D. P. Agt.	10 00
Connecticut Branch, fr. Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Agt. particulars of which will be given in the Journal for August	335 45
From do.	275 00
" a friend, by Rev. W. Cogswell, 1,000 00—	1,610 45—
Whole amount of donations,	2,426 56

INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS	120 00
AMOUNT REFUNDED	557 10
INCOME FROM FUNDS	560 18
	\$3,663 84

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, fr. a member of Park St. Association	150 00
From Park Street Sewing Circle, by Miss Maria Chandler, Tr. \$140 of which is to const. Rev. Joel H. Linsley, and Mrs. Linsley, L. M. of A. E. S.	300 00
From James Kean	1 00
From Jeremy Drake, South Boston, his subscription	15 00
From William Worthington, ann. sub. 5. Moses Everett 5. Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck, 5	15 00
From the Mariner's church and Soc. a collection, by Rev. J. Greenleaf, pastor	7 69
From a Lady, a teacher of youth	5 00
From Ebenezer Hayward, South Boston, his subscription, \$40 of which, to constitute Rev. Joy H. Fairchild a L. M. of Am. Ed. Soc.	50 00
From Fem. Soc. of Boston and Vicinity, Aux. to the A. E. S. by Miss Elvira Degen, Tr.	38 00
From W. by John Tappan, Esq.	2 00
From a Friend	15 00
From a "Friend," in a note	50 00
From Green St. Fem. Asso. by Mrs. W. Jenks	18 00
From Mr. Cragin, Tr.	1,186 50
Do. do.	919 00
Do. do.	276 00—2,381 50—
	3,043 19

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[James W. Robbins, Esq. Lenox, Tr.]

Pittsfield, fr. the Young Ladies Benev. Soc. 4th payment, for Tappan Temp. Schol. by Miss C. E. Allen, Sec.	75 00
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ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Mr. Joseph Adams, Salem, Ms. Tr.]

Beverly, rec'd. on account of Oliphant Temp. Schol.	75 00
Danvers, fr. Gent. by Mr. Frost, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell, toward Cowle's Temp. Schol.	36 00
Hamilton, proceeds of two gold rings, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt. 88 cts. Rev. Jos. B. Felt and Mrs. Felt \$10. Herbert Dodge \$1	11 88
Lynn, fr. Aux. Ed. Soc. 1st parish, by Rev. D. Peabody	14 00
Newburyport, fr. the Circle of Industry, 7th semi-annual payment for the Newburyport Ladies 1st Temp. Schol. by Miss Mary C. Greenleaf, Sec. and Tr. thro' Mr. Adams	37 50
Salem, fr. individuals by Mr. Adams	44 50
From a Fem. Praying Circle in Tabernacle church, by Miss Susan Dennis, Sec.	5 00—49 50
Wenham, fr. the Fem. Reading Soc. by Mrs. Foster, Tr.	11 50—235 88

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Andover, fr. the church in Theol. Sem. by S. Farrar, Esq.	53 00
Haverhill, fr. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. 1st parish by Mrs. Sarah H. Gale, Tr.	20 00—73 00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Sylvanus Maxwell, Esq. Charlemont, Tr.]

Received fr. the Tr. by Mr. Samuel Hastings	80 00
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Belchertown, fr. the Ladies Aux. Ed. Soc. by Miss Abby	13 50
East Hampton, a collection at Monthly concert, by Mr. J. Clapp	12 53
From the disposable fund of Hampshire Co. Ed. Soc.	133 97—160 00

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Thomas Bond, Esq. Springfield, Tr.]

Monson, fr. Mr. Andrew W. Porter, balance of 2d years payment, for a Temporary Scholarship	25 00
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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Mr. Eliab P. Mackintire, Charlestown, Tr.]

Brighton, fr. the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Miss S. Worcester	22 75
Charlestown, fr. Joseph Williston, by Rev. J. Greenleaf	1 00
Lowell, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. C. Davidson, Sec. and Tr. for 1833, paid to her by Mrs. Dunmer, Tr. for the year 1832	54 00
Medford, fr. Ladies Ed. Society, by Miss M. E. Magoun	57 00
From. Gent. Ed. Soc. by Dea. Charles James, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	98 00—155 00
Teuksbury, fr. Gent. by Dea. Oliver Clark, thro' Rev. J. Coggin	18 82
Fr. Ladies, by Miss Pamela Clark, thro' Mr. Coggin	15 17—33 99—266 74

WORCESTER SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]

North Brockfield, fr. the Young Men's Ed. Soc. for the Snell Temp. Schol. by Tyler Batcheller, Tr.	75 00
Sutton, fr. Dea. Nath'l. F. Morse, by H. Mills, Tr. of Worcester Co. Charitable Society	2 00
Uxbridge, fr. a few Females by Miss Sophia Whipple	10 35—87 35

RHODE ISLAND (STATE) AUX. ED. SOC.

[Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence, Tr.]

Providence, fr. the Beneficent Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Elizabeth W. Russell, Tr.	75 00
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WOODMAN LEGACY.

Rec'd. fr. Daniel Noyes and Wm. G. Lambert, Executors of the Will of the late Aaron Woodman of Boston	750 00
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Whole amount rec'd for present use	\$8,539 50
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MAINE BRANCH.

Winslow, rec'd from Thomas Rice, Esq.	5 00
Refunded from former beneficiaries	125 00
Interest on Funds loaned	47 80—177 80

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Dunbarton, fr. Aux. Ed. Society by D. Alexander, Tr.	5 00
Henniker, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Abigail Proctor, Tr.	17 00
Also 17 1-4 yards fulled cloth.	
Lyme, fr. Nathan Dewy, \$1 00, and Rev. Mr. Lambert, \$1 00	2 00
Orford, fr. Major Mann, by Rev. Mr. Cook,	75
Refunded by a former beneficiary,	20 00—44 75

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

Clarendon, collected in Cong. ch. rec'd by S. W. Hodges	8 64
Orwell, collected by Rev. Ira Ingraham,	10 50

<i>Rutland</i> , fr. James Barrett, Jr. to constitute him a L. M.	20 00
Collected in Cong. church	28 86
Do. by Mr. Walker	90
<i>Rutland, West Parish</i> , collected in Cong. ch. rec'd. by Dr. Sheldon	32 55
<i>Salisbury</i> , fr. Mrs. Hannah Evarts	2 00—98 45

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

<i>Brooklyn</i> , donation from two ladies of the 1st Trinitarian church,	2 00
col. in the county by Rev. D. Platt	8 13
donation, (all by Mr. Wm. Hutchins, Tr. of Windham Co. Aux. Ed. Society)	11
<i>Bristol</i> , fr. ladies and gent. by Bryan E. Hooker	23 00
<i>Canterbury</i> , from a former beneficiary, 2d installment	41 50
<i>Canton</i> , fr. the Aux. Society, by U. Hosford	17 00
<i>East Windsor</i> , North Soc. dona fr. individuals by E. Buckland	31 00
1st Soc. fr. sundry individuals, by S. Brancraft,	6 62—37 62
<i>Enfield</i> , fr. individuals in the 1st Ecclesiastical Society	13 00
<i>Farmington</i> , fr. ladies and gent. by S. Wadsworth	39 33
<i>Glastenbury</i> , contribution in 1st Soc. by Rev. Mr. Riddell	50 04
<i>Hartford</i> , Collins Temp. Schol. 2d payment by Dea. A. M. Collins	75 00
cont. in North Soc. by do.	40 00
from the Free Cong. Soc. by Mr. John Beach	75 00—190 00
<i>Hampton</i> , collected in Rev. D. G. Sprague's cong. by W. Hutchins, Tr. Co. Soc.	10 10
<i>Marlboro'</i> , fr. individ. to const. (with former pay't.) the Rev. Chauncey Lee, D. D. a L. M. of Con. Branch, by Rev. Dr. Lee	14 75
<i>New Milford</i> , fr. the Tr. of the ch. 2d pay't of Temp. Schol. by Rev. Pres. Day	75 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , donations fr. individuals, by Rev. W. L. Mather, Agt. A. E. S.	100 00
From Mr. Seth Thomas, to const. himself a L. M. of the A. E. S. by Rev. Mr. Mather	100 00
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	\$5,519 36

SUMMARY.

Parent Society	8,539 50
Maine Branch	177 80
New Hampshire do.	44 75*
North Western do.	98 45*
Connecticut do.	995 91*
Presbyterian Ed. Society	5,518 36
All for present use,	\$15,374 77

* In addition to these sums, there has been received into the treasury of the Parent Society, and included in its receipts above,

From New Hampshire	447 46
Vermont	15 00
Connecticut	1,813 85
	\$2,306 31

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society during the quarter ending April 10th, 1833.

<i>Boston</i> , fr. a "Friend," 8 shirts.	
From Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 pr. woollen socks.	
<i>Boylston</i> , From the Reading Society, 4 shirts, 3 pr. socks and 1 cravat.	
<i>New Ipswich</i> , N. H. From the Reading Ch. Society, by Mrs. L. C. Safford, Tr. 4 bed quilts, 1 vest, 11 shirts, 2 stocks, 2 cravats, 10 collars, 11 pr. socks, 2 pillow cases and 2 flannel shirts, valued at \$32 63.	
<i>Tewksbury</i> , fr. a Fem. Asso. by Rev. Mr. Coggin, 6 shirts and 2 pr. woollen socks.	
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<i>West Boylston</i> , fr. Fem. Read. Society, 1 bed quilt and a comforter.	
<i>Middlesex Aux. Ed. Soc.</i> by Mr. E. P. Mackintire, Tr. 11 shirts and 8 collars.	

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